

Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

Clinton's Strategy: Help Bosnia's Muslims, Then Pull Back

By Ann Devroy and Barton Gellman

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has put aside any realistic hope of using the U.S. military to bring a quick end to the bloodshed in Bosnia...

hands of the now badly outgunned Bosnian-Muslim militias and training them to use them.

Meanwhile, the United States — ideally along with its European allies — would launch air strikes on Bosnian Serb military targets, protecting the militias, as well as the Serbian-surrounded refugee enclaves of eastern Bosnia...

NEWS ANALYSIS

ern Bosnia, until they can fight effectively on their own. The air strikes then would stop.

The president, without discussing his precise plans, explained the broad rules under which he would order U.S. air strikes.

"If I decide to ask the American people and the United States Congress to support an approach that would include the use of air

power, I would have a very specific, clearly defined strategy to pursue and very clear tactical objectives," he said. There would be, he added, "a beginning, a middle and an end" to the U.S. military role, an unspoken reference to ongoing U.S. fears of an endless, Vietnam-style quagmire, and Mr. Clinton's campaign promise not to allow one.

The prospect of the continuing war is not appealing.

"I really hate this option, the president hates the option, because it is counterintuitive," said one participant in the policy-making process. "We want peace in the region, not more bloodshed. But this dual track does fit our description. It has a set, definable goal — leveling the playing field — and a way out."

Mr. Clinton on Saturday met with top

national security aides and with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher — who had just returned from consultations with the Europeans — to discuss allied qualms about the plan, as well as its timing if the situation in Bosnia remains unchanged. Further consultation with the Europeans, and with Congress, are planned before any action is taken, officials said.

The process also has been slowed by Serbia's pledge to end its supply of weapons to its Bosnian Serb allies. White House communications director George Stephanopoulos said that the pledge was "something we want to test and something we want to make work."

But Mr. Stephanopoulos said that the embargo promise from the Serbian president,

Slobodan Milosevic, was no substitute for the stronger measures the administration believes must be taken.

"I don't think anyone, even in Europe, is seeing this as a successful track in and of itself," an administration official said.

The Europeans have objected to both elements of the U.S. plan. Arming the Bosnian Muslims, they have argued, would widen the war, not end it, while air strikes would jeopardize allied troops already on the ground in Bosnia as part of the United Nations humanitarian aid effort for besieged civilians.

The United States has suggested, one official said, that European forces be reconfigured to guard "safe havens" for the primary-

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Croat Units Turn Against Muslims in Bosnian City

But Serb Troops Allow UN Advance Team Into Besieged Town of Zepa

By John Pomfret

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Croatian forces launched an attack on Muslim positions in the central Bosnian city of Mostar on Sunday and Croatian paramilitaries were seen forcing Muslims from their homes and bringing women and children into a soccer stadium, United Nations officials said.

The renewed fighting between the nominal allies came on the first day of a cease-fire between Bosnian Serb and Muslim factions and illustrated the complexities of this 13-month conflict.

A team of UN military observers, meanwhile, reached the isolated Muslim enclave of Zepa, where Serbian forces have been shelling Muslims for the past week. In an initial report, the observers said they found 10 bodies in a mosque and two badly wounded people in a cellar, according to Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for the UN Protection Force. Ham radio operators had claimed that at least 200 people had died in the fighting.

[In Belgrade, the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, said he wanted President

Thomas S. Foley, the House speaker, outlines terms for U.S. intervention in Bosnia. Page 4.

Bill Clinton and other world leaders to meet a Serbian delegation that would explain why their assembly rejected the peace plan for Bosnia, Reuters reported.

Mr. Karadzic warned of "catastrophic developments" if the West made decisions about Bosnia on the basis of what he called distorted information. The Bosnian Serb press agency SRNA said Mr. Karadzic had sent letters to Mr. Clinton, and to the leaders of Russia, Britain, France and Germany.

Zepa is to be the site of a second UN "safe haven" in Bosnia. A unit of about 120 Ukrainian and French soldiers was expected to arrive there Monday to help establish the zone.

The Muslim-dominated government appeared to be reeling from crisis to crisis, squeezed between recalcitrant Serbs and newly aggressive Croatian forces, scooping up Muslim territory to the west of Sarajevo.

Muslim and Croatian factions had been allies in the fighting against the Bosnian Serb army, which occupies about 70 percent of Bosnia, but that alliance has collapsed. The main reason appears to be that Croatian forces have sought to occupy large chunks of territory in western and central Bosnia in the expectation that a UN peace plan to carve Bosnia into 10 semiautonomous provinces will be modified to reflect the situation on the ground.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Herzegovina said he had sent a message to President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia asking for his help in resolving the trouble in central Bosnia. Mr. Izetbegovic said he was concerned about reports that 100 trucks carrying soldiers from Croatia's army were moving into Bosnia toward the central town of Kojinic.

"If it is true," the president said, "we would accuse Croatia of being an aggressor in our country."

Commander Frewer said UN military observers in Mostar, along with officers from a battalion of Spanish soldiers, reported that Croatian forces launched an attack on Muslims in the city starting at about 5 A.M. and that the shelling continued throughout the day.

Croatian paramilitary forces blocked Spanish troops from entering the city, so they set up

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Executives Losing Ardor For President's Policies

By Sylvia Nasar

NEW YORK — From his economic summit meeting in December to his budget speech to Congress in mid-February, President Bill Clinton wooed, and seemed to have won over, many of America's top executives, most of whom are lifelong Republicans.

The corporate world was charmed by the president's sincerity and intelligence, disarmed by his plans to tackle the deficit and promote economic growth and more than ready to give him a chance.

Three months later, the chorus of executive complaints is growing in volume, as expectations about the economy have deteriorated. And many business leaders, including some who are Democrats and others who supported Mr. Clinton during the election campaign, now say bluntly that the president's handling of economic policy has left them disillusioned and uneasy.

"This was the fastest boneyoon since Ernest Borgnine married Ethel Merman," said Jerry della Femina, a Republican advertising executive who supported Mr. Clinton, recalling a Hollywood romance that lasted 12 days. "It's over."

Stanley C. Gault, chairman and chief executive of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and an influential business leader, commented: "I don't think there's any doubt today that the business community is very frustrated. They are

disappointed. There's a high degree of anxiety and uncertainty."

And Irving S. Shapiro, a prominent Democrat who is a former chairman of Du Pont Co., observed, "Bill Clinton has a repair job to do."

In telephone interviews last week, more than a dozen business leaders said that the president's tax proposals were anti-growth and that the administration's approach to health-care reform — which could involve a new payroll tax — could end up heaping heavy new costs on business.

That these executives are far more worried than they were a couple of months ago is not just a political problem. Confidence is a necessary ingredient in business decisions to invest in technology, hire workers or start new ventures, so the bleaker mood is bad for an economy that is already on a slow-growth path.

"When you have conditions like this, what everybody does is clam up," said Mr. Gault. "They pull back on spending, they don't hire people, it's wait and see."

Mitchell S. Fromstein, chairman and chief executive of Manpower Inc., the nation's largest supplier of temporary help, said: "The process of job formation has a lot of psychology in it. We sense an increasing amount of uncertainty."

And F. Kenneth Iverson, chairman and chief executive of Nucor Corp., a steel producer in Charlotte, North Carolina, said flatly, "Every-

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A VETERAN'S APPEAL ON VICTORY DAY — Boris Yeltsin reading an appeal from a war veteran Sunday at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow. His foes rallied peacefully in Red Square on the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany. Page 2.

Dispute Puts Rabin's Majority at Risk

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — Israel's governing coalition came unglued Sunday when its only religious party said it would withdraw. But it was not clear if the government turmoil was a full-blown crisis or merely a prelude to a reassignment of cabinet posts.

Many political experts leaned toward the second theory, predicting that when the dust settles in a few days, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will still be in office but with a different cabinet lineup.

But if there turns out to be a real crisis, Mr. Rabin will find himself politically hobbled at a possibly critical juncture in Israel's continuing peace talks with neighboring Arab states and the Palestinians. Before the weekend, he

warned that a breakup of his coalition "would be tantamount to halting the peace process."

Should the leader of the religious Shas party stand firm in his announced resignation — and that may not be known until Tuesday — he would leave Mr. Rabin in command of only 56 of the 120 seats in parliament: 44 from his own Labor Party and 12 from his leftist ally, the Meretz bloc. With the 6 seats belonging to Shas, a Hebrew acronym for Sephardic Torah Guardians, Mr. Rabin had an assured majority of 4 seats.

Even without Shas, Mr. Rabin could slog on as head of a minority government, citing out a legislative majority with the support of five members of parliament from two Arab parties that are outside his coalition. Aides suggested that is what he would do.

"One must understand that the government is not in danger," said Gad Ben-Ari, the prime minister's spokesman. "Whatever happens, it is very unlikely that the Rabin government will fall."

Nevertheless, relying on Arab votes for survival would be an awkward, and perhaps ultimately untenable, situation for Mr. Rabin as he tries to build a national consensus around plans to yield territory to Arabs in exchange for peace agreements.

Because of his land-for-peace offers, he is being challenged by an invigorated rightist opposition that has repeatedly demanded no-confidence votes in parliament in a thus-far unsuccessful effort to remove him. It is expected to

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Cozy, Closed Building Industry Proves Embarrassing for Japan

By Paul Blustein

KOFU, Japan — Here in Yamanashi prefecture, a mountainous area west of Tokyo, construction companies have enjoyed a bonanza of public works contracts in recent years, because this is the home district of Shin Kanemaru, the former kingpin of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party.

But not just any company could compete for the business, least of all foreign companies, which might have intruded on the cozy system that has prevailed here.

In Yamanashi, contracts for projects such as railroad tunnels, bridges and sports facilities have been parceled out "based on how much you contributed" to Mr. Kanemaru, said Kiyoshi Mishima, vice chairman of the Yamanashi Construction Cooperative Association. "We were obliged to give money to him at election times, in addition to midyear and end-of-year contributions."

Revelations about the construction company

payoffs that sustained Mr. Kanemaru have become an embarrassment for Japan.

Just when the Clinton administration has threatened Tokyo with a slew of trade actions — including some over access to Japan's \$300 billion-a-year public works construction market — Yamanashi is emerging as a classic exam-

U.S. threats to Japan over trade are alarming Asian officials. Page 7.

ple of a chubby Japanese market where business executives, politicians and bureaucrats collude and outsiders stand little chance of success.

"I can remember sitting down with Japanese officials who swore up and down, 'This is a completely clean and open market,'" said Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr., a former U.S. trade negotiator who heads the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington. "Now it turns out that

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GETTING FAMILIAR — A workman planting a kiss on the Statue of Freedom removed by helicopter from the Capitol dome in Washington for cleaning Sunday.

Bonn Fosters a German Rebirth — on a Russian Plain

By Steven Erlanger

BEZMYANNOYE, Russia — Katerina A. Zarya is one of several thousand ethnic Germans who have returned from Central Asian exile to the land their forebears settled more than 200 years ago, near the Volga River in central Russia.

Though fluent in Russian, Mrs. Zarya, 38, can still speak Schwebisches, a southern German dialect she learned from her parents and preserved in her heart like ancestral linen. And she intends to remake her life here, where her parents were born.

Under an agreement with Russia signed in July, the German government is financing a settlement here to discourage ethnic Germans from leaving the former Soviet Union. But many thousands of ethnic Germans, including most of Mrs. Zarya's relatives, prefer to exercise their legal right to emigrate to Germany.

The Volga Germans first came to Russia at the invitation of Catherine the Great, herself a German, who recruited them to teach Russians advanced methods of farming and other work in the late 18th century. But when the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Stalin disbanded the autonomous Volga German Republic and deported its citizens as potential fifth

columnists, scattering them over Siberia and Central Asia.

"My parents left with small bags," she said. "All their lives they dreamed of coming back. Grandmother was 90 when she died in Kazakhstan, dreaming of this place, and my parents died there, too, dreaming."

Her parents spoke nothing but German, and she grew up in a southern Kazakh village named Gagarin, where local children chased her down the street shouting, "Fascist! Fascist!" Even as an adult, as the Soviet Union disintegrated, she was spat upon and called names by Kazakh children.

So with her husband, a Ukrainian, she moved

to this military-owned farm, Military Sovkhoz No. 23, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southeast of Saratov, past the town of Engels and the village of Bezmyannoye, or Nameless, and down a cratered country road.

The German government is trying to draw ethnic Germans to this settlement by building houses, a bakery and sausage factory, a school and clinic, and offering a course in rural construction. It hopes to counter the allure of emigration to Germany, which is overwhelmed by asylum-seekers.

But of the 700 or so ethnic Germans who

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JAVICO 1350

John Paul, in Sicily, Warns Mafia Chiefs Of Divine Judgment

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches

AGRIGENTO, Sicily — Pope John Paul II, delivering the Roman Catholic Church's strongest condemnation ever of organized crime, said Sunday that the Mafia had no right to trample on God's commandment not to kill, and he warned the crime group's leaders that they faced divine judgment.

"God once said, 'Don't kill. Man, any man, any group of men, the Mafia, can't change and trample this most sacred law of God!'" the Pope said in a voice shaking with rage, his face reddening.

The outburst at the end of his visit to this Mafia bastion came in impromptu remarks at the close of an outdoor Mass and underlined the Pope's intent to counter allegations that members of the clergy had cozied up to the Mafia.

He exclaimed that people here had the right to live "without murder victims, without fears, without threats."

Referring to Mafia boss said, "These who have on their consciences the weight of so many human victims, must understand — must understand! — that they can't be allowed to kill innocents."

"I say to those responsible, 'Repent! One day the judgment of God will come.'"

John Paul urged Sicilians to reject "Mafia culture, which is a culture of death."

A decade ago, when the Pope visited the island, hardly anyone in the Mafia field dared denounce the Cosa Nostra openly. But public outrage over slayings of crusading prosecutors has changed that.

Earlier Sunday, thousands cheered when John Paul paid homage to those and other law enforcement officers killed by the mob.

"During this latest visit in Sicily, I can't help but recall, with particular emotion, those who, in affirming the ideals of justice and law, paid for their commitment to the struggle against the violent forces of evil with the sacrifice of their lives," he said.

Later, the Pope met privately with the parents of Judge Rosario Livatino, who was gunned down on a highway outside Agrigento in 1990. The Mafia allegedly ordered his slaying after he refused to let it sway him in issuing a sentence.

The killings last year of Italy's leading Mafia investigators, Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, fueled anger against the Cosa Nostra across Sicily. They were the latest in a long series of prosecutors, judges, police officers, journalists and politicians slain by the mob.

When John Paul went to Sicily in November 1982, becoming the first pontiff in six centuries to do so, he visited Palermo, the Sicilian capital. Since then, grass-roots groups led by schoolteachers, priests in poor parishes and some politicians have blossomed there to challenge the Mafia's grip.

Sicilian intellectuals have accused the local church of having turned a blind eye to the Mafia in the past and not taking a frontline position against it.

Many critics have said that the church should have excommunicated Mafia bosses, particularly those who mocked it by publicly proclaiming that they were devout Catholics, while they were living lives of crime.

A few days before the Pope left Rome for Sicily, a group of Roman Catholic intellectuals, activists and some priests reportedly sent an open letter to him urging stronger church denunciations of the Mafia.

The letter also condemned ties between some clergy and Mafia bosses based on "family traditions, culture, imprudent friendships, common interests or for lack of courage."

The hierarchy of the church in Sicily, part of a privileged class including business people and landowners, had been considered to be close to mob bosses in past decades.

The current visit coincides with prosecutors' boldest challenge yet in the state's war against the Mafia.

(AP, Reuters)



Claudio Luffolo/The Associated Press
The Pope praying at a youth rally Sunday in Sicily. During his tour, he linked the Mafia to the devil.

March Goes Peacefully As Moscow Backs Off

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Thousands of Communists and Russian nationalists were allowed on Sunday to celebrate the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany in Red Square, defusing fears of a bloody confrontation with riot policemen who had earlier been ordered to block the march.

A last-minute change of heart by the Moscow city council ensured that there would be no repeat of the street violence that broke out on May Day, when one policeman was killed and more than 500 police officers and demonstrators injured.

The organizers of the demonstration had warned of "hundreds of corpses" if the police sought to limit their movements on Victory Day.

Talking with reporters after laying a wreath at the tomb of the Soviet Union's 20 million war dead, President Boris N. Yeltsin sought to put an end to a week of mounting tension by dismissing what he called the "chauvinist and Bolshevik forces" as insignificant.

He said that last week's clashes had represented the "death throes of communism."

The soft-glove tactics adopted by the police marked a reversal of their approach on May Day when they prevented several thousand hard-liners from marching in Red Square. The demonstrators then turned around and marched in the opposite direction, but were again blocked by the police, resulting in the worst street violence this city has witnessed in decades.

In a sign of a continuing political feud at the top, presidential bodyguards prevented the chairman of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and the chief justice of the constitutional court, Valeri D. Zorkin, from joining Mr. Yeltsin in one of his public appearances on Sunday.

The two men, who rank second and third in the Russian state, were turned away when they showed up for a ceremony to dedicate a monument to World War II veterans.

Although the Victory Day celebrations came off without incident in Moscow, tragedy struck in the industrial city of Nizhny Tagil when a light aircraft crashed into a crowd at an air show, killing at least 15 people, according to the Interfax news agency.

In Saransk, east of Moscow, two people were killed when a helicopter dropping leaflets crashed in the center of the city after hitting trolley cables.

WORLD BRIEFS

Major Is Pressed to Dismiss Lamont

LONDON (Reuters) — Pressure was mounting Sunday for Prime Minister John Major of Britain to sacrifice Norman Lamont, his friend and finance minister, to shore up his authority.

Mr. Major, damaged by dramatic losses suffered by his Conservative Party in local government elections and a key parliamentary by-election last week, faced a wave of dissent from his colleagues and calls to change his team or risk a challenge to his own position.

Mr. Lamont has quickly emerged as the man most likely to shoulder the responsibility for the party's loss of all but one of the 16 local council seats it held and the parliamentary seat of Newbury in southwest England, Conservative since 1924.

A Snub in Kiev for U.S. Ambassador

KIEV, Ukraine (AP) — The U.S. ambassador at large to the former Soviet states, Strope Talbot, arrived in Ukraine on Sunday and said he was bringing "good wishes and some good ideas" to smooth relations.

But the visit got off to a rocky start when officials said neither President Leonid M. Kravchuk nor Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma was scheduled to meet Mr. Talbot. That appeared to be a diplomatic rebuff for President Bill Clinton's refusal to meet Mr. Kuchma in Washington last month. The highest Ukrainian official that Mr. Talbot is scheduled to see during his two-day visit is Foreign Minister Anatoli M. Zlenko.

Ukrainian-American relations have soured this year because of Kiev's delay in ratifying the START-I and Nuclear Nonproliferation treaties.

Muslim Suspects Kill 3 Egypt Police

CAIRO (AP) — Suspected Muslim militants on Sunday shot and killed two policemen and wounded a third in three attacks near Asyut, in southern Egypt. If the extremists claim responsibility for the shooting, the two deaths will bring to seven the number of policemen killed by radicals since the end of March. In the same period, three extremists have died.

A police official said the three attacks occurred within 15 minutes of each other and seemed to be coordinated.

The militants want to turn Egypt into an Iran-like theocracy and are targeting the police, foreign tourists and Coptic Christians.

Easing of Ban on Whaling Is Sought

KYOTO, Japan (AP) — Japan and Norway lobbied Sunday for an easing of the commercial ban on whaling and searched for allies in their fight against a French plan for a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic.

On the eve of the International Whaling Commission's 45th plenary meeting here, both sides in the whaling dispute acknowledged an increasing polarization. "We're not going to persuade them, and they're not going to persuade us," said Kieran Mulvaney of the environmental group Greenpeace, which is attending the 39-nation forum as an observer.

U.K. and Argentina in Fishing Pact

BUENOS AIRES (AFP) — Argentina said Britain agreed to negotiate a "coordinated conservation" of South Atlantic fishing waters, a day after a dispute arose over Britain's plan to extend its fishing zone off the South Georgia and South Sandwich islands to 320 kilometers, from 20.

President Carlos Saul Menem said Saturday that "for the first time, Argentina will be present everywhere in the South Atlantic" working with Britain on natural resource conservation in and around the Falklands.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry issued a joint declaration with Britain in which both countries pledged to try to "ensure the effective conservation of live marine resources in the southern waters." Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella said the agreement was "historic because for the first time the United Kingdom is recognizing Argentina's presence in the area."

For the Record

Iran sentenced a Swiss national to three years in prison Sunday for unauthorized contacts with members of its armed forces and "complicity in disclosing classified information." The official press agency, IRNA, said Hans Bohler was sentenced by a military court. (Reuters)

Two persons were killed and 29 were wounded Sunday when rebels shelled Sukhumi, the regional capital of Georgia's breakaway province of Abkhazia, the Georgian Defense Ministry said. About 100 shells exploded in the center of the Black Sea city and nearby residential areas, Interfax news agency reported. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A fire damaged Liebfrauenkirche cathedral in Munich over the weekend. The blaze broke out in the northern tower of the onion-domed landmark but was quickly brought under control. Investigators said the fire may have been linked to repairs being done on the cathedral. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: South Korea.
TUESDAY: Bhutan.
FRIDAY: Malawi.
SATURDAY: Paraguay.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Q & A: 'Degenerate' Music Revisited

Recent converts and a major reworking project have reintroduced some of the lesser-known music of composers driven out of Nazi Germany as "degenerate." John Drummond, director of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts in London, discussed this and other musical trends with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune. "The Proms," with 67 performances planned between mid-July and mid-September this year, will feature some of this between-the-wars music.

Q. Why have these German composers been so long forgotten?

A. Some of their music was not terribly good, you know. Composers like Ernst Krenek wrote an awful lot, but not a great deal that was wonderful. He had an immensely successful opera called "Johnny spielt auf" ("Johnny Strikes Up") that went through a period of fashion in much the same way that John Adams's "Nixon in China" did recently. It caught everyone's imagination, but it dated very fast.

Q. Some of the composers driven out by Hitler went to Hollywood?

A. That's true. Erich Korngold, for example. He was a child prodigy who had his first opera produced when he was in his teens. Everyone said that this was the new Mozart. He came right at the end of the romantic movement, and wrote big, lush romantic operas of which the most famous was "Die tote Stadt." ("The Dead City"). It was a huge success. And yet, where did that late romanticism lead? It led to Hollywood, and Korngold ended up there writing music for Cecil B. De Mille spectacles. Korngold happened to be an Austrian Jew who left because of the Nazis, but I think he would have left anyhow. What he was doing was out of fashion.

Q. You are featuring some of the German composers at the Proms this year?

A. Yes, we are doing a piece by Berthold Goldschmidt, the first London performance of his "Chaconne Sinfonica," as a 90th birthday present. Goldschmidt actually conducted in the Proms nearly 40 years ago. He was a distinguished conductor but his music was never played, and he stopped writing for a number of years. We are also doing an evening of music by composers who were involved in political ideas, mostly Kurt Weill, who is the best known of them. Among the works he wrote in the later years of his life is a very little known piece about South Africa called "Lost in the Stars," based on Alan Paton's novel, "Cry the Beloved Country."

Q. There does seem to be a big swing toward easier classical music, judging from the commercial acceptance of music by Arvo Part, John Tavener or Henryk Gorecki. How do you explain this success?

A. It is music which is much less harmonically complex, and easier, yes. People always like what's easy, don't they? It's easier to like ice cream than olives, sweet flavors than sharp ones. And this music is very sweet. John Tavener's Cello Concerto, "The Protecting Veil," which had its premier in the Proms a few years ago, is a very beautiful work, and it is easy to like and let those sounds wash over you. I think that many people have felt that in the past 20 years, music had become very intellectually challenging indeed and that perhaps something simpler might make more impact.

Q. But isn't this another passing fashion? Aren't audiences going to get fed up with too much sweetness?

A. You have to be careful, because some of the modern music is not just simple, its simplicity. It's intellectually pretty empty, and it won't last, in my view. But some of it is immensely interesting and intelligent and funny and nice — some of Steve Reich's and John Adams's music I think is wonderful and really intelligent. It seems simple, but it is complex. But there is nothing wrong in enjoying simple music. The idea that you have to suffer through new music is rather a 20th century concept.

Q. How do you define the philosophy of the Promenade Concerts?

A. Henry Wood, who founded the Proms, was playing music by Schoenberg in London before the First World War. He put it beside the popular music of his time by composers like Massenet and Bizet and said, "There you are. That's what music is like." Music is a variety of tendencies and voices, and that is what makes it interesting.

German town of Remlin, but the device did not ignite and no one was injured, the police said.

Heavy clashes erupted late Saturday in Magdeburg between rightists and leftists, who were marking the first anniversary of the killing of a leftist by skinheads. The police said 43 people were arrested.

Officials say rightist violence has decreased significantly since the authorities began cracking down on neo-Nazi and other far-right groups after the wave of attacks that killed 17 people last year.

Scattered Rightist Violence Hits German Cities

The Associated Press

BERLIN — A youth club was attacked, vandals desecrated a cemetery and an arsonist tried to set fire to a home for asylum-seekers during a weekend of rightist violence, German officials said Sunday.

In the northern city of Aurich,

about 100 rightists brandishing clubs and tear-gas guns assaulted a youth club frequented by leftists and foreigners late Saturday, the police said.

Shouting "Germany for the Germans" and "Foreigners Out," the attackers tried to storm the building, but were pushed back by the

police. Fighting broke out between the leftists and the neo-Nazis. One leftist and one policeman were injured in the scuffle.

The neo-Nazis then marched through the town. Police seized large amounts of neo-Nazi propaganda and arrested one person.

In Schwerin, 81 gravestones were overturned during the night at a cemetery for German anti-fascists killed by the Nazis.

A man threw a bottle filled with gasoline at a home for asylum-seekers early Sunday in the Eastern

VOLGA: German Rebirth

(Continued from page 1)

dominate this farm of 1,000 people. 80 percent have already filled out their applications to emigrate, if only as a safety measure in a region where many people resent the special benefits ethnic Germans are getting.

This is an almost treeless plain that becomes boot-swallowing mud in the spring and fall and bakes in the summer. The sovkhos of 20,000 hectares (47,000 acres) is called Burly, or Stormy.

Asked if the place matched her parents' descriptions, Mrs. Zarya laughed, though bitterly.

"It wasn't such a 'hard' when my parents lived here," she said, using slang for a complete mess. "When we came we were surprised there were no trees. And they said, 'Why plant trees? We'd rather have a bottle of vodka.'"

German work better than Russians, she said, echoing a common theme even among Russians. It is the reason Germans were invited to Russia in the first place. Mostly Mennonites and Roman Catholics, they lived in largely self-contained communities; in 1924, the Bolsheviks established the autonomous Volga German Republic.

The agreement signed in July 1992 by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany aims to recreate the republic with German aid. But there has been considerable resistance here, where the homes and lands of the deported Germans were taken over by Russians when Stalin dissolved the republic in the 1940s. Now, on the old territory of the Volga Republic, there are only about 30,000 Germans amid 3 million Russians.

"The tension comes partly from memories of the war, partly exaggerated fear and partly the anti-Western turn in opinion," said Sergei Y. Grishin, editor of Samtovskiy Vest, a local newspaper. "There are a lot of old slogans, like, 'Better a dry crust of Russian bread than a juicy piece of German meat!'"

He added that there was "strong opposition" to autonomy among conservative politicians.

Nikolai S. Makarevich, chairman of the provincial council, said more than 85 percent of the people in the region opposed autonomy.

"I put the Russian Germans in a delicate position," he said. "But the law is too rough an instrument to solve these ethnic questions. A lot has changed in the last 50 years, and there was also the war, and we can't ignore it. It's better just to learn to live together."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Why Mastectomies Occur So Frequently

Numerous studies show that in breast cancer that has not advanced too far, lumpectomies and radiation to remove the tumor are as effective as mastectomies, which remove the entire breast. Then why do so many women in such cases still have mastectomies?

Some doctors, the New York Times reports, speculate that their colleagues are reluctant to let go of the methods and philosophy of treatment they learned in medical school.

As for the patients themselves, says Nancy Brinker, who heads an advocacy group for women with breast cancer, "Fear of this disease has run so deep and the treatment is so harsh that women still have in their minds that the more you cut out, the more you keep it from spreading. I can't tell you how many women I talk to who say, 'I just want to get it out.'"

Despite "the undoubted discovery that a simple mastectomy rarely offers any medical advantage over a lumpectomy," The Times says, mastectomies outnumber lumpectomies 5 to 1 in Southern states; the two operations occur with about the same frequency in New England. Yet for more than nine of 10 women with breast cancer, a lumpectomy and radiation are sufficient.

Short Takes

Eight more names are being engraved on the black marble panels of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington. The names are those of veterans who have died of wounds after leaving the military. The addition, the seventh since the memorial was dedicated in 1982, brings the number of names of American dead to 58,191.

Police in South St. Paul, Minnesota, confiscated 30,000 books from a man arrested on suspicion of stealing them from public libraries over the past 10 years. "They run the whole gamut — Westerns, mysteries, classics, science fiction, everything," a police spokesman said. Police found about 350 books in his car and thousands more at his apartment and in two rented lockers. The man, about 45, apparently wasn't selling the books; his motive has not been established.

About People

Congress runs in the family of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican of New York and a congressman since 1969. Mr. Fish, 66, is the son of Representative Hamilton Fish Sr., born in 1888; the grandson of Representative Hamilton Fish, born in 1849; and the great-grandson of Representative Hamilton Fish, born in 1808.

Arthur Higbee

James A. Baker 3d, secretary of state in the Bush administration, says, "You know you're out of power when your hairline is yellow and your driver speaks Farsi."

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STATESIDE / PRUNING THE FLEET

An Incredible Shrinking Navy U.S. Plans Drastic Cuts in Ships and Aircraft

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has drafted plans to cut its fleet to 340 ships, from 457, and sharply scale back purchases of next-generation bomber aircraft in a bold — some say overdue — effort to grapple with the realities of post-Cold War budget reductions.

The proposal would reduce the fleet to nearly half the 600-ship goal envisioned by the Reagan administration. Although it calls for preserving 12 aircraft carriers, two more than President Bill Clinton recommended during his campaign, it would make deep cuts in other weapons systems designed for the Cold War, such as nuclear attack submarines.

The plan also would achieve billions in savings by purging navy carrier decks of an entire class of aircraft, the aged A-6 bomber, and putting off purchases of its planned replacement, the radar-evading AFX, until well into the next century.

Navy and air force officials also

are discussing the possibility of scrapping the AFX in favor of a cheaper joint attack fighter.

"It's a force for today, not a force for the Cold War," Vice Admiral William A. Owens, the plan's chief architect, said in an interview. "We think we can afford that kind of force structure for the long term."

In some respects, the navy is merely catching up with other services, especially the air force, which has shed layers of bureaucracy and force structure under a post-Cold War shake-up.

The plan also reflects the recognition by senior navy leaders that in the current budget climate they will not be able to afford the AFX and other advanced tactical aircraft that on their wish list.

The plan, which has broad implications for defense industries and communities, would reduce navy spending from about \$82 billion to about \$70 billion per year in 1993 dollars, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office.

Submarine production, for example, would drop under the plan to one per year, from two or three. That almost certainly would mean

closing of one of two remaining submarine yards, at Groton, Connecticut, and Norfolk, Virginia, throwing thousands of people out of work and raising fears about the erosion of the defense industrial base.

The plan reflects the navy's effort to revamp its strategy. In the past, the service was oriented toward a "blue-water," open-ocean conflict with the Soviet Navy. Now the focus has shifted to coastal, or "brown-water," operations associated with limited regional crises such as those in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Somalia.

Admiral Owens said the need to respond quickly to distant crises underpinned the conclusion by the navy's leadership that they should not go below a 12-carrier force.

Similarly, Admiral Owens and his team concluded that the navy should preserve sufficient numbers of amphibious ships to transport two and a half Marine expeditionary brigades, a level roughly consistent with the Bush administration's base force. An expeditionary brigade consists of about 16,000 men.

U.S. Studies Alleged Plot By Iraq to Kill Bush

By Tom Keaworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders from both parties said Sunday that the United States should retaliate against Iraq if it can be conclusively demonstrated that the regime of Saddam Hussein was behind a plot to assassinate former President George Bush when he visited Kuwait last month.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, said that some action of "a definite responsive nature" probably needs to be taken if "it's absolutely clear" that the plot was hatched by the government of Iraq.

"I don't think we can ignore that, if the evidence is absolute and certain and unequivocal," he said, speaking on CBS television.

But neither Mr. Foley nor other lawmakers who endorsed retaliatory action specified what type of response would be appropriate.

Iraq, meanwhile, dismissed the reports of an assassination plot as a fabrication by the United States and Kuwait, designed to lay the groundwork for further U.S. attacks against Baghdad.

"The sheikhs of Kuwait, in coordination with American intelligence, are plotting another deception to fool American public opinion in order to justify a new aggression on Iraq and tighten the economic siege imposed on it," said Information Minister Hamid Yusuf Hamadi in a statement reported by Reuters.

The Washington Post reported Saturday that Clinton administration officials had what they regarded as credible evidence of a plan to kill Mr. Bush during an April 14-16 visit to Kuwait to celebrate the allied defeat of Iraq in the Gulf War two years ago. The Kuwaiti government arrested 16 people, including 11 Iraqi nationals, during Mr. Bush's visit, charging them with conspiracy to assassinate the former president.

"If it can be proven it was state-sponsored terrorism by Iraq," said Senator Richard J. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "we should retaliate appropriately."

"We cannot tolerate that kind of an action against a former president of the United States," agreed Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who appeared with Mr. Lugar on NBC television's "Meet the Press." "It's just outrageous."

The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, said the assassination plot reaffirmed his belief that the United States "should resolve explicitly and formally to drive Saddam Hussein out of power."

Asked specifically what should be done, Mr. Gingrich said: "I'm talking about just simply increasing the pressure. We already have forces in the region. We have a complete embargo on Iraq in the region. I think we should take steps necessary to defend ourselves."

President Bill Clinton discussed the apparent assassination attempt briefly in a meeting Saturday with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher. Vice President Al Gore, the deputy national security adviser, Samuel R. Berger, and others.

The White House spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said after the meeting that the president would wait to make a decision on what to do until a team of counterterrorism experts from the FBI and the Secret Service made a report from Kuwait.

Sources said Clinton administration officials were divided on the course of action to take, with some arguing for direct retribution against Iraq and Justice Department officials calling for extradition of the suspects to the United States to face criminal charges here.

The Kuwaiti Ministry of Defense has charged that the plotters intended to try three times, if necessary, to kill the former president: first with a remote-controlled car bomb at the airport as he arrived, then with a second car bomb near a theater where Mr. Bush received an honorary doctorate, and finally with a suicide attack to be carried out by a man who planned to wrap himself in explosives and detonate them next to Mr. Bush.

The emerging links to the Baghdad government, which are not considered definitive, were disclosed by a U.S. official who said that he favored stern reprisals against Mr. Saddam and that he feared that the administration would be distracted by its domestic agenda and the competing demands of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.



Representative Olympia Snowe of Maine, left, and Governor John McKernan teasing Barbara Bush and the former president at a welcome home fete in Kennebunkport. Mrs. Bush, used to government chauffeurs, told the crowd to look out for a "real Ford van."

POLITICAL NOTES

A Campaign Subsidies Prod

WASHINGTON — Vowing to "change the way Washington works," President Bill Clinton is proposing a bill that offers public subsidies for television commercials for congressional candidates who limit their spending and seeks to reduce the influence of lobbyists and political action committees.

Under pressure from congressional Democrats, who feared a campaign reform bill that would endanger their prospects for re-election, Mr. Clinton abandoned the pledge made in his presidential campaign to reduce to \$1,000, from \$5,000, the amount a political action committee can give to a candidate. The proposal keeps the \$5,000 limit for House candidates and lowers the limit for Senate candidates to \$2,500.

But the legislation, which would not take effect until the 1996 elections, calls for new rules to tighten the campaign finance system, including eliminating loopholes wealthy voters have used to evade contribution limits to presidential candidates, funneling their money instead through political parties.

The bill would provide federally financed vouchers for television commercials and postage and printing for candidates who adhere to voluntary spending limits. White House officials estimated that candidates

Justice Thomas v. Ethics 101

WASHINGTON — Justice Clarence Thomas' receipt of an award from a conservative Georgia foundation and his appearance at an expensive dinner it organized might conflict with the judicial ethics code.

Justice Thomas, who in his rare public speeches favors appearances before conservative groups, spoke at the Georgia Public Policy Foundation in Atlanta. It honored him with its first Georgia Freedom Award. Tickets to the dinner cost \$100 each; for people who also wanted to attend a private reception with the justice the cost was \$250.

But the event, for which an estimated \$40,000 in tickets were sold, quickly generated controversy over whether Justice Thomas was impermissibly helping the foundation with fund-raising.

An ethics code issued by the U.S. Judicial Conference forbids judges to be "a speaker or the guest of honor at an organization's fund-raising event."

Justice Thomas said through a court spokesman that he did not believe the event was a fund-raiser and that his participation was above board. (NYT)

Welcome to Kennebunkport

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — A greeting in pink chalk appeared on the daily menu board next to the "Help Wanted" sign at the Old Salt's Pantry on Dock Square. "Welcome Home, Mr. and Mrs. Bush."

A couple of blocks away, about 900 townspeople assembled on the Village Green to cheer the return of this seaside community's most famous summer residents. The Kennebunk High School band tooted lustily, a couple of Boy Scouts alternated standing on each other's backs to find a better view, and someone in the crowd held up a sign reading, "We Want a Recliner."

The Bushes of Walker's Point are back for the summer, and just about everybody is looking forward to a less hectic pace than that of the last four years. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, on Mr. Clinton's dinner in a Washington restaurant the other day with Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward: "He grew up watching movies like 'The Hustler,' 'Hud' and 'A Cat on a Hot Tin Roof' and he still gets genuinely blown away by spending time with some of these people. There's still a lot of the kid from Hope, Arkansas, in him." (NYT)

Welfare: Carrots and Sticks

Overhaul Would Encourage Work and Limit Benefits

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration is devising an overhaul of the welfare system that is likely to include limits on how long beneficiaries can receive welfare, experiments with government-guaranteed child support payments, universal tracking and collection of child support, and a range of services to make work more feasible for welfare families.

Those familiar with the issue said substantial work is under way on the plan even though the White House has not yet named its promised welfare task force. The package, intended to fulfill President Bill Clinton's campaign promise to "end welfare as we know it," could be unveiled by early fall, they said.

The number of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children grew to 4.7 million last year, from 3.5 million in 1976.

In structuring a new system, the administration's hope is to eliminate what is widely seen as a trap: If a welfare mother tries to go to work, her benefits are reduced; for every dollar she earns, she loses a dollar of support. She also is likely to lose medical coverage and must find child care.

David T. Ellwood, nominated as assistant secretary of Health and Human Services for planning and evaluation, has given this example in his writings: A woman in Pennsylvania working full time at the minimum wage would earn only \$1.20 more per hour than she would receive on welfare.

As a result, experts argue, a woman must earn at least \$6 an hour, work full time and receive full health coverage and cheap child care, or she is likely to fall back into the welfare system.

In hopes of ending this trap, the administration is likely to propose a four-pronged program. The cost is roughly estimated at \$5 billion annually, with \$2 billion expected in savings from reduced

demand for welfare, leaving a net cost of \$3 billion. That estimate does not include the much more expensive component of the plan, an expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, which is estimated to cost \$25 billion a year by 1997. This tax credit is a guaranteed financial support for the working poor, can be taken as credit against income taxes owed or, for those with incomes too low to owe taxes, as a cash payment.

The four basic elements are:

- Making work pay. This concept is aimed at making work a more attractive alternative by making it more financially beneficial than welfare. It relies on the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Improving child support collection. Currently, just one third of single parents receive any court-ordered child support, and the average amount is \$2,200 a year, according to a recent paper by Mr. Ellwood. "Single parents must get some additional, nonwelfare support if there is any realistic hope of escaping welfare," he said.
- Expanding training and education. This would build upon the provisions in the 1988 Family Support Act, which required states to move a portion of their welfare recipients into training and jobs. But the law has been implemented slowly, mainly because of state budget constraints.
- Instituting time-limited welfare. This final element, proposed by Mr. Clinton during the campaign, has drawn the most attention as the clearest departure from welfare policies of the past.

Mr. Clinton has argued that many welfare recipients, if given training and other support, should be required to find a job after two years on welfare. But Mr. Ellwood, a former Harvard professor who introduced the concept of time-limited welfare, has argued that if introduced without other changes in the welfare system, time limits would merely leave many families worse off than they are now.

Robert De Niro, Painter And Actor's Father, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert De Niro, a New York painter whose career spanned more than four decades and father of the actor Robert De Niro, died of cancer May 3 his 71st birthday, at his home here.

Mr. De Niro was born in 1922 in Syracuse, New York. In the late 1930s and early '40s he studied with the painter Hans Hofmann and from 1939 to 1941 with Josef Albers at Black Mountain College in Asheville, North Carolina.

He had his first one-man show in 1946 at Peggy Guggenheim's gallery, Art of This Century, in New York City. In the early 1950s, along with artists like Larry Rivers and Lester Johnson, he became known for turning the looser paint-handling of Abstract Expressionism to more descriptive ends.

Whether in drawing or painting, Mr. De Niro's art was defined by an arresting physical confidence and a quality of natural talent that was widely acknowledged, even by critics who felt that his efforts could sometimes have an unfinished or impatient quality.

His subjects derived from traditional realism — nudes, still lifes and portraits — and he owed a particular debt to the contour drawings of Matisse. But his images, while legible, relied on a highly abstract repertory of quick dabs,

90 Hurt in Portugal Pile-Up

The Associated Press

OLIVEIRA DE BAIRRO, Portugal — At least 90 people were injured in a 15-vehicle pile-up in heavy fog Sunday, 220 kilometers (135 miles) north of Lisbon, that involved 11 buses making the annual pilgrimage to the Catholic shrine at Fatima. Two people were hospitalized in serious condition, but most suffered only light injuries, hospital officials said.

A Wider Human Rights Front

Clinton Presses for Creation of a High-Profile UN Post

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Taking a more aggressive stance on international human rights issues than its Republican predecessors, the Clinton administration is pressing for appointment of a high commissioner for human rights at the United Nations, as well as a special envoy to investigate abuses against women.

The initiatives were part of a proposal presented to a human rights conference in Geneva last week by J. Kenneth Blackwell, the head of the U.S. delegation.

"This is the new administration's action plan," Mr. Blackwell said. "It builds on what the new administration perceives as American traditions, values and standards in regards to human rights, and it also offers new ideas and a new assertiveness in other areas."

The Geneva meeting was held to plan a major UN conference on Human Rights scheduled for June in Vienna. By the end of the meeting Saturday, it became clear that the Vienna conference would

evolve into a showdown between Western nations seeking tougher human rights standards and developing nations, led by China, Iran and Pakistan, who oppose any new monitors of rights abuses.

Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush both opposed the idea of a high commissioner for human rights, whose job would be to coordinate the United Nations' human rights activities. They argued that establishing such an office would add to the UN bureaucracy.

The U.S. proposal put forward last week would designate a UN high commissioner for human rights to oversee the implementation of decisions of all UN human rights bodies, assume responsibility for human rights issues in the areas of peacekeeping and relief aid and have the authority to send special envoys to investigate allegations of rights violations.

The commissioner would also have the power to bring to the attention of the Security Council allegations of gross rights abuses.

The U.S. document also called on the United Nations to spend more money on human rights activities.

The United Nations now spends \$11 million annually — about 1 percent of its total budget — on such efforts.

The document places strong emphasis on the rights of women, including the appointment of a special envoy to investigate instances of violence against women, including "battering in the family, rape, female infanticide, honor killings and dowry murder."

But some women's groups criticized the U.S. proposal for failing to mention "reproductive rights," a phrase by which they usually mean women's access to family planning services, including abortion. Some also want the United States to support the idea that fear of persecution because of sex could be a basis for granting political asylum.

In March, the administration reversed previous United States policy when it supported a resolution expressing "deep concern" over human rights abuses in East Timor, the former Portuguese colony that was invaded by Indonesia and then annexed. Last year, a similar, though more strongly worded, resolution was blocked by the United States, Australia and Japan.

In another area of concern among human rights advocates and some members of Congress, President Bill Clinton has yet to say whether his administration will seek to renew China's most-favored-nation trading status without conditions.

As the new emphasis on human rights expands, State Department officials say the administration will probably push for congressional acceptance of four treaties that the United States signed under President Jimmy Carter but which were never officially approved. The treaties are the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Inter-American Human Rights Declaration, and two accords banning discrimination based on race and sex.

Officials of human rights groups say they are being taken more seriously by this administration than by its Republican predecessors.

There is clearly a signal that has been given at the highest levels of the administration to get the word out that the nongovernmental human rights organizations are welcome back," said James O'Dea, director of the Washington office of Amnesty International.

Away From Politics

- A Florida 18-year-old has identified herself as the sixth patient believed to have been infected with the AIDS virus by David Acer, a dentist in Stuart, Florida. In 1991, another patient, Kimberly Bergalis, 23, died from an AIDS-related illness. Dr. Acer also is dead.
- Roughly one of every two Americans followed the Waco cult story "very closely" last month, an extraordinarily high level of interest, according to the Times Mirror News Interest Index, a monthly survey. Yet 42 percent of the public also volunteered that the news media were excessive in their coverage.
- A former San Francisco police officer who fled to the Philippines in October amid accusations that he funneled confidential law enforcement information to an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League was arrested in San Francisco on 11 felony charges, the police said. Thomas J. Gerard was apprehended after a source in the Philippines tipped off investigators that he was returning home.
- New medical research could lead to drugs that prevent or even reverse alcohol's damaging effects on memory, according to scientists at two U.S. universities. Until now, researchers thought alcohol caused widespread but nonspecific damage to brain cells.
- The American Red Cross, under orders from the Federal Food and Drug Administration, has agreed to take further steps to ensure that the national blood supply is safe from contamination by the AIDS virus and other blood-borne diseases, the U.S. agency said.
- The number of earthquakes centered within the Los Angeles Basin has dropped substantially in the last two years, and the area is a seismically "quiet period" similar to that last prevailing in the early 1980s, a U.S. Geological Survey seismologist reported.

NYT, IAT, Reuters

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Herald Tribune

JAVICO 1350

Truce Unit From Japan Asks to Quit Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — United Nations peacekeepers from Japan urged their government on Sunday to pull them out of Cambodia before more comrades are killed in guerrilla attacks.

They made their appeal to Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata, who arrived on Sunday to ask the UN mission to strengthen security for the Japanese peacekeepers.

A Japanese policeman, Haruyuki Takata, was killed on Tuesday, the first Japanese since World War II to die in military action while serving abroad under government orders. He was killed in an ambush of a UN convoy escorting electoral workers in Banteay Meanchey Province. A Japanese civilian was fatally shot last month.

"How many of us will have to die before you decide to pull the Japanese police out of Cambodia?" the head of the 75-man police unit, Hiroto Yamazaki, asked Mr. Murata, according to the Japanese agency Kyodo.

Mr. Takata's death has rekindled discussion in Japan over whether it should be involved in foreign conflicts. It also embarrassed the government, which had assured the nation that personnel sent abroad would serve only in safe areas.

The atmosphere between the UN Transitional Authority and the Japanese police was strained last week by allegations that some of the approximately 70 Japanese policemen stationed in Cambodia were abandoning their posts without UN authorization. Tokyo has denied the allegations.

Japan's constitution prohibits using force to settle disputes. A 1992 law allows the sending of peacekeepers only to countries where a cease-fire is in effect.

The Khmer Rouge, which now opposes UN-supervised elections set for May 23 to 28, is suspected of responsibility for most of the attacks, including the one that killed Mr. Takata and injured four other Japanese police and five Dutch Marines.

Eleven members of the UN mission in Cambodia have been killed in a series of attacks on its personnel that began six weeks ago.

According to reports reaching the capital on Sunday, fighting was widespread in the Cambodian countryside all weekend.

(AP, WFP, AFP)



An elderly Cambodian leader of a pro-Sihanouk party shielding her eyes with a party flag during a rally on Sunday in Phnom Penh.

China to Let UN Caution Ally Korea On N-Arms

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The five permanent member nations of the United Nations Security Council have agreed on a resolution asking North Korea to adhere strictly to a treaty prohibiting the development of nuclear arms.

Officials predicted that the 15-member Security Council would approve the resolution early this week. The move is intended to discourage North Korea from carrying out its announced withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The resolution was completed after China, which had opposed Security Council action on the matter, said it would no longer stand in the way, U.S. officials said. The United States, Britain, France and Russia agreed to incorporate language in the resolution that was approved by China's UN representatives, the officials said.

The draft resolution exhorts North Korea to allow international inspections of all its nuclear-related installations, but it does not refer specifically to two disputed sites where the government has forbidden inspectors to go. U.S. and other experts have said the sites very likely harbor evidence of covert nuclear-weapons work.

U.S. officials said that a second, stiffer UN resolution would be proposed in late May or early June, and that it would contain a more-explicit reference to the threat of economic sanctions if North Korea did not relent on the inspections. North Korea's withdrawal from the treaty takes effect June 12, at the earliest.

Chen Jian, China's deputy delegate to the United Nations, confirmed in New York that the matter would be taken up by the council this week. China, which has publicly cautioned against isolating North Korea by pressuring it too hard, is widely expected to abstain from voting.

The vote would be the council's first action on the issue since the governing board of the International Atomic Energy Agency declared North Korea in "non-compliance" with the nuclear treaty on April 3.

North Korea agreed last week to allow three agency inspectors to pick up and replace film in monitoring cameras that are used to deter the potential diversion of reactor fuel to a nuclear-weapons program.

HOLLYWOOD: What Stars Do in the Capitol Isn't Just Entertainment

(Continued from page 1)

Executive director of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee and the head of the Barbara Streisand Foundation. "Nobody in Hollywood comes to the table thinking that they have the answers on Bosnia. Come on! But they do come as artists, pained by human suffering, who want to bring their creative skills to the process."

She said people from the entertainment industry were helping to develop marketing themes for administration programs and were committed to make personal appearances and public service announcements.

A couple of Clinton strategists,

detecting some negative sentiment about Mr. Clinton's celebrity connections showing up in polls, have warned that the president and his bodazzled young aides should cool their romance with Hollywood because it gives a liberal and elitist cast to a White House that wants to appear centrist and populist.

Even some on the West Coast privately worry that Mr. Clinton might be too taken with what one calls "the strep song that is so alluring to politicians."

"Frankly," said this powerful member of the Hollywood set who is close to the Clintons, "he'd be very wise to keep us at arm's length."

At least one Clinton strategist

was openly contemptuous of the idea of catering to Hollywood. When the White House invited a group of entertainment-industry people to a health-care briefing, James Carville, one of the briefers, lectured them in a profane manner that made it clear that he did not believe that their affluent lives had equipped them to devise a plan to sell health care to average, struggling Americans.

Gary David Goldberg, the producer and director of such television shows as "Family Ties" and "Brooklyn Bridge," stormed out and later told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Carville had acted like "Anthony Perkins playing Fidel Castro on acid."

Mr. Carville seems relatively unrepentant, saying only: "Do I use bad words from time to time? Yes. They started telling me how many degrees they had. Somebody blurted out, 'I have a Ph.D. in communications from UCLA.' Well, wowie-zakowee!"

But every day there is a bit more tinsel draped on the White House. Last week, Hillary Rodham Clinton sat for a photographic session with Kenny Rogers, the country singer who photographs stars on the side.

Last month, a Hollywood group, including Billy Crystal, Christopher Reeve, John Ritter, Sam Waterston and Lindsay Wagner, checked out the Oval Office and White House mess, and the president and vice president and got environmental briefings from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Carol M. Browner, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and other aides.

Consider the scene on Thursday night, at a dinner party for the new ambassador to France, Pamela Harriman, at the Georgetown home of Katharine Graham, the chairman of the board of the Washington Post Company.

Barry Diller, the former chairman of Paramount Pictures and Fox Inc. who now owns part of QVC, a television shopping channel, joined some politicians and journalists on Mrs. Graham's terrace who were discussing whether Bosnia could turn into a Vietnam. Mr. Diller listened for a while and then changed the subject to show business.

"QVC is wonderful," he said. "The other night we sold 3,000 camcorders for \$800 apiece."

ISRAEL: Rabin's Majority at Risk

(Continued from page 1)

try again on Monday, probably with no more success than before.

Some Labor Party officials said that if his political fortunes deteriorate, Mr. Rabin may go so far as to submit his resignation. His aim in that case would be to receive a presidential mandate to start over and rebuild the rickety center-left-religious alliance that has caused him discomfort since he formed it last July.

From the start, Mr. Rabin has wanted a more broadly based coalition, both to strengthen his parliamentary hand and to reduce the power of a single party like Shas to bring him down.

He has also been openly displeased with dovish cabinet ministers, including Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who have spoken out in recent days about the peace settlements they would like to see with the Palestinians and Arab states. Mr. Rabin has advised them to hold their tongues while negotiations are under way.

More immediate for him is the question of how to keep Shas from holding the party's leader, Interior Minister Arikon Dori, resigned after

his deadline had passed on a demand that Education Minister Shulamit Aloni be dismissed by Sunday. But since Mr. Dori's resignation cannot take effect until Tuesday, there is time for political maneuvering.

Rabin sides say the solution is plain: Dump Mrs. Aloni, the Meretz leader and a committed secularist who has angered religious parties with a string of remarks on religion and Scripture that they consider offensive. For many Orthodox Israelis and those on the political right, Mrs. Aloni is the most visible symbol of all that they consider wrong, with the Rabin government.

Not without justification, she accuses rabbis and Israeli news organizations of gumming for her, taking her comments out of context and distorting their meaning. On the other hand, even supporters acknowledge that she has given her enemies ample ammunition with skeptical musings on matters like the biblical version of Creation and Mr. Rabin's recitation of a Jewish prayer at ceremonies last month marking the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

BUSINESS: It's Losing Ardor for Clinton's Policies

(Continued from page 1)

body's sitting on his hands because nobody knows what's going to happen."

As much as the specifics of the Clinton economic plan, it is the president's performance as a manager that has many corporate leaders gnawing their teeth.

"It's the disarray," said Jerry Jasnowski, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

And John B. McCoy Jr., chairman and chief executive of Banc One, the nation's eighth largest bank, said: "There was sort of a high when Clinton got elected. Everybody said, 'Let's go.' Now we

have 87 agenda items and we're not getting anything."

Three things seem to be bothering most executives.

First, many dislike the mix of taxes and spending in the Clinton budget. To fear executives tell it, many were initially impressed by the president's commitment to cut the deficit. But as the details of the budget emerged, there were more taxes and fewer spending cuts than many had hoped for.

Ted Van Dyck, a Washington political consultant with close ties to Democrats in the business community, said of Mr. Clinton: "He misread his mandate and essentially overweighted the taxes and

spending side in his basic package."

A second concern of many executives is that the administration will try to solve problems on the back of the business community.

"The label of New Democrat got put on the president when he ran, but the business community doesn't see much difference between this Democrat and the prior Democrat," said Mr. Shapiro, the retired Du Pont chairman.

The third factor on many executives' complaint list is their qualms about Mr. Clinton's management.

"What I hear," said Jerry K. Peartman, chairman, president and chief executive of Zenith Electronics Corp., "is why are so many jobs still unfilled so that nothing's happening, and why are they doing so many things at one time?"

As Vote Nears, Danes' Support For Maastricht Is Shrinking

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Support for the Treaty on European Union is shrinking in Denmark as the nation prepares to vote again on the accord it rejected last June, a new opinion poll indicated Sunday.

The Gallup poll, in the conservative daily Berlingske Tidende, showed that opponents had reduced a once-comfortable lead for supporters of the Maastricht treaty to its narrowest since the Danes won a special deal from the European Community in December. The referendum is due May 18.

Danes rejected the original treaty by 50.7 percent to 49.3 percent. Now, 46 percent would vote "yes" to the special Danish deal on the treaty, 34 percent would vote "no" and 20 percent were undecided or planning not to vote. The previous Gallup poll, on Thursday, showed 48 percent in favor, 33 percent against.

In the December compromise, the Danes won exemptions from key treaty goals, including a common currency, joint defense policy

and supranational police control.

The poll also showed that voters of the governing Social Democratic Party of Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen were swinging to "no" in defiance of recommendations from party leaders.

Algeria to Vote On Constitution

Reuters

ALGIERS — Algeria will hold a constitutional referendum later this year as part of plans to set up a democracy, the head of state, Ali Kafi, has announced.


He said the transition period for creating democracy would be kept as short as possible and the country would move in "an organized way" toward a market economy.

Talks are to be held with political parties and groups before the referendum, Mr. Kafi said, but he added that those "who practice or support terrorism" would be excluded.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Make Serbs Cooperate

The war in Bosnia has come down to an odd place. The political champion of a Greater Serbia, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, has urged acceptance of the United Nations peace plan upon the very people, Bosnia's Serbs, in whose name he whipped up his nationalist crusade. For his earlier support of Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Milosevic richly earned designation as an accused war criminal. But then he decided — because the war was wasting his country and he feared worse to come — to accept the relief offered by the Vance-Owen peace plan.

An Arab Revolution

Something wonderful has happened in Yemen. About 80 percent of its 2.7 million registered voters have elected 301 members of the legislature from among 3,545 candidates. Of 50 women who ran, two won. More than 40 parties took part in the election, on April 27, which was observed by international monitors and freely reported in the press.

Cut Back the Secrecy

President Bill Clinton has ordered a sweeping review of government secrecy now that the Cold War is over. And he has posed some telling questions: What information continues to require classification for the sake of national security? What can be done to avoid excessive classification and to declassify information as quickly as possible? But Mr. Clinton may be seeking answers from the wrong people — those who have presided over the secrecy system. He would do better to invite an independent commission to conduct the review.

Other Comment

Unless They Accept the Plan The least bad of [the] wretched choices would be to announce a series of air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions. It is possible that advance notice of these strikes, combined with some noisy revving of jet engines from American aircraft carriers off the Dalmatian coast, would be enough to make the Bosnian Serbs change their minds. They have done that before, and the hope must be that they will do so again. If not, the logic of the threats made so far is that bombing must follow; threats may have been unwise, but it would be even less wise to make them fail to carry them out. So long as it is confined to strict military targets — roads, bridges, supply depots, gun emplacements — bombing need not alienate either public opinion in the West or the ordinary Serbs who must help change the minds of their stubborn, self-styled leaders.

A Cluttered New Agenda for Maintaining Civilization

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Generations in world affairs are marked by their greatest challenges. Castlereagh of Britain and Metetrach of the Austro-Hungarian Empire maneuvered to create stability and legitimacy in a Europe reeling from Napoleon's victories and defeat. Roosevelt, Churchill and de Gaulle rallied their nations to defeat Nazi Germany and Japan. From Truman to Bush, the task

History will not forgive the world's leaders if they fail to see the ultimate material and moral rewards of being their brother's keeper.

was to contain Soviet communism and avert nuclear war, and it was done. For the Clinton generation, the challenges of government are much more diffuse, multiple and uncertain. Bill Clinton and his partners in world diplomacy are playing on a chessboard where international and domestic transactions form a seamless web, where the number of public and private players is barely countable let alone controllable.

where the rules are yet to be defined, where the true nature of threats remains shrouded by their very multiplicity and complexity, and where it is hard to judge what constitutes winning and losing.

The Cold War's end has left statesmen in an imperceptible smog of peace. In this new world, there is no central challenge, and therefore there can be no central organizing principle for foreign policy. President Clinton and other leaders will find it hard to order their priorities. They will have to play all over the board until they can begin to make sense of things. The only sure star to guide them through the smog is this: They should do what they reasonably can to prevent the worst.

Such a modest formula falls far short of the precision of an algebraic equation or the moral clarity of the Ten Commandments. But it can serve to remind world leaders that history will not forgive them if they use economic hard times as an excuse for inaction. If they allow narrow short-term national enclaves to destroy the long-term fruits of international cooperation, and if they fail to see the ultimate material and moral rewards of being their brother's keeper.

The United States and other powers, obviously cannot and should not use force in all places where people are killing each other. But to argue that the big powers or the United Nations should not intervene anywhere unless they intervene everywhere is pure sophistry. To intervene anywhere pleases only the foolhardy god of consistency.

Leaders will have to practice highly imperfect international pragmatism, and save as many as they reasonably can. They cannot maintain civilization and look away.

The United States intervened in Somalia to give that country's people a chance to restore some order, not to remake Somali society. Similarly in Bosnia, the United States and its allies can win no military victory at reasonable cost or extinguish ethnic hatreds by force. But they can use force to give Muslims a chance to defend themselves and lessen Serbian genocide. And they need not be dragged into a quagmire if they make plain at the outset what lines they will not cross, as in Somalia.

Free trade negotiators have toiled for 30 years with only limited success to break down trade barriers. Yet without their modest accomplishments the protectionist tide would have overwhelmed the one sure means to open markets and expand economies. Asian nations are rapidly acquiring mod-

ern arms to match their mighty and growing economic power. Because of the easy availability of such weapons, this buildup cannot be stopped. But it can be attenuated by keeping U.S. troops in the region and by expediting security talks among Asians.

An equally staggering list of "new agenda" issues — helping Russia, population control, refugees, environment and the like — demand the attention of all. For none of these priorities are adequate monies available. But courageous leaders must squeeze some money from somewhere lest a tidal wave of misery overcome them.

A world where leaders have to strive mainly to do what they can to prevent an endless array of challenges from overwhelming humankind does not lend itself to grand dreams and visions. Nor should it inspire pessimism. For all the horrors and blinding complexities unleashed by the Cold War's end, the smog of peace is far preferable to the fog of war or the fog of the Cold War. Peoples long chained in darkness have now tasted freedom and felt its material and spiritual blessings. They will not easily give it up.

This is Mr. Gelb's last contribution as a New York Times columnist. He is leaving the newspaper to become president of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Time for Action — It's Too Late to Persuade the Bosnian Serbs

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — While America's leaders rationally weigh the pros and cons of waging war on them, Bosnia's Serbs have shown that they live in another universe, the universe of the final battlefield where reason and morality are at best secondary considerations. That should be a cautionary note for U.S. policymakers.

The Bosnian Serbs turn out to be people who cannot take "yes" for an answer. Through a combination of fumbling and stalling, the international community allowed the Serbs to grab most of the Bosnian territory they want before it applied serious sanctions and threatened military reprisals. Ninety percent of a loaf should have been enough for the rationally minded in such circumstances.

It was not enough for the Serbs. By rejecting the Vance-Owen plan, which offered them a chance to freeze their gains in place at least temporarily and probably indefinitely, the Bosnian Serbs have served notice that they want all the loaf. They may figure that the risk of America attacking them is small, even so they risk having committed suicide if they are wrong.

President Bill Clinton is reported to have been astonished by the self-styled "parliament" of Mount Izakina did not accept the peace plan. Astonishment suggests an enormous gulf between the way Washington sees the nature of war today and the way war is seen in the Balkans and in other, politically underdeveloped regions.

American and West European societies see war as essentially irrational, an inexplicable hangover from the past that nonetheless has to be dealt with rationally. There is an assumption that while foes see things from a different angle, they start from the same point of departure. They will respond to pressures and blandishments in much the way we Westerners would in their place. It is assumed. I still get letters assuring me that Saddam Hussein would have pulled out of Kuwait if only George Bush had given him a chance.

An administration that has just been astonished by David Korzh and the Waco inferno should not be astonished again so soon by the force of the irrational. Bombuses and grenades are ready to disrupt and destroy grand international peace plans as well as families and small communities when the moment is ripe.

Among many Serbs, war continues to be an acceptable, even heroic enterprise, a purifying act that is an end in itself. Until Hitler's Götterdämmerung discredited war for West Europeans, that view was a familiar one on the Old Continent. It is easy to

forget today that Hitler did not promise the German peace but got them to follow him by promising war as purification and nation-building. In Washington, a drumroll announcing the possibility of war envelops this nervous capital for the second time in three years as the president and Congress publicly weigh U.S. military intervention, trying out arguments, theories and justifications on each other and the media.

If Iraq and Bosnia are reliable signs of the trend, the American political process now contains an assumption that going to war can be treated as a

product of rational discourse and reasoned choice. That has not been true. Democracies have usually gone to war in hurried desperation, out of absolute need for survival. Nations have also gone to war out of opportunity for clear material, strategic or ideological gain.

America's need to debate even limited military intervention is the legacy of the stumbling, stealthy entry into Vietnam and the end of the Cold War. Presidents now have to make their case, not just their decision.

Unlike George Bush in 1990, Bill Clinton has scolded a muffled and

instead drumroll as events have drawn him toward a decision to intervene. Mr. Bush decided early that a war with Saddam was all but inevitable. Mr. Clinton has clearly hoped at each step of the way to be spared using even limited force. Mr. Bush worked hard to give Congress the sense that he was going to war more in sorrow than in anger. Mr. Clinton's intentions have been hidden behind an appearance of confusion and extreme reticence to get involved abroad in the opening days of his administration.

The Bosnian Serbs have chosen to pit their narrow concept of unending struggle against the international community's efforts to bring the se-

Yugoslav republics out of their ancient conflicts. "The Serbs have followed the line of least resistance by turning to the past, to primitive nationalism, and to developing a collective paranoia," says Hani Slijajic, Bosnia's foreign minister.

The Bosnian Serbs have tasted blood and seen total victory within their grasp. Diplomacy based on the expectation that they would see reason has failed. It is too late to persuade the Bosnian Serbs. Continuing them by lifting the arms embargo for the Muslims and providing air cover while the Muslims build up their forces is Mr. Clinton's best last option.

Vance-Owen Should Have Had Widespread Support

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — With Bosnia's Serbs still recklessly refusing to swallow the Vance-Owen plan, it is necessary to acknowledge how much better it would have been if others, meaning foreign governments and also we of the international press, had understood and insisted on the plan's virtues early on.

Had this happened, the plan might have been accepted months ago and its implementation and enforcement begun in time to save many lives and to dampen the still-live danger that the conflict in Bosnia will keep burning

and perhaps light further Balkan fires. Not that the design that Cyrus Vance and David Owen drew up for the United Nations and the European Community is perfect. But it was, as the BBC's penetrating Misha Glennay said in a talk at the Woodrow Wilson Center, "the only coherent diplomatic attempt both to tend the bleeding wound of Bosnia and to find a cure for the disease that opened it."

The wound, of course, is the war. The disease that opened this wound

was the general failure to realize that in a multiethnic context, the winner-take-all version of democracy must yield to the obligatory constitution of each ethnic group before structural political changes are made.

Such consultation is precisely what Croatia and then Bosnia failed to offer when, separately, they declared their independence from the old Yugoslavia. They made no constitutional and political provision for the minority Serbs. That these Serbs as well

as Serbia's Serbs subsequently went wild does not alter this central fact — central to the starting of the war and necessarily central to its ending. As Misha Glennay put it, "The conflict cannot be resolved by formulating policy in response to the atrocities committed by Bosnian Serbs."

Almost nobody wanted to live with the political heat, and in many individual cases, with the personal loathing that came from approving a scheme that appeared to condone and legitimize Serbians' "ethnic cleansing." Honesty and consistency demanded that if you took up a distance from the UN plan or repudiated it outright, you had to offer alternative rescue to the wretched Bosnians. The preferred alternative became some sort of military action.

Even at this late date, it could make a difference if the company of nations could give full, unapologetic and unconditional approval to the plan it is striving to sell the Serbs. Vance-Owen is not merely the only game in town. It does the mean job that events have left for diplomacy to do, and it does it better than anyone had a right to expect. The plan meets the fundamental requirement of consulting all the ethnic parties to make a structural change. Croats and Bosnian Muslims have signed on.

Are the Croats squinting? The way that Croatia, declaring independence, abused its local Serbs was critical in gaining up the war — and never drew the criticism it deserved. Croatian land-grabbing in Bosnia, moreover, has largely been obscured by the broader attention given to Serbian atrocities. But it remains necessary and good to have the Croats aboard.

Bosnian Muslims are first in line among those who have suffered grievously in the war. Desperate but calculating, they looked past the plan's defects and accepted it, perhaps first because it formally retains the idea and external borders of a sovereign Bosnian state and second because it provides slim, but the only realistic, hope of territorial recovery and return for the refugees.

The Serbs, however, are denied Greater Serbia, their paramount dream of collecting almost all Serbs in a single sovereign state. This is a premier achievement of Vance-Owen. Their acceptance would commit Bosnia's Serbs to relinquish territory won at heavy cost; this, too, is an achievement. Yet the plan also provides a jury-board to ensure the control of international and local Serbs control to protect Bosnian Serbs in place.

This is the only way, if there is a way, to ensure that the ending of this war does not light the fuse for the next.

The Washington Post.

A Good Thing Bosnian Serbs Said 'No'

By Kemal Kurpajic

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — I thank God that they did. That was my first reaction to the news that the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb parliament had rejected the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina and called for a referendum on it.

I was afraid they might accept it under the pressure of Slobodan Milosevic, the emperor of "Greater Serbia," who is squeezed by sanctions and scared of bombing. But this time they did not want to listen to their master's warning that rejection of the plan might amount to suicide. Why would they care after their so-called foreign minister, Aleksa Buba, had stated publicly: "For us Serbs, it is better to commit collective suicide than to live with others any longer."

If they had "accepted" the plan, it could have been yet another excuse for the international community to do nothing, and obviously it would have been insincere. To have voted

should take the decisive steps he has promised, including military ones. Aggressors who for more than a year have expressed their heroism in mass killing, rape, expulsion of a million and a half civilians from their homes and towns, demonstrating their military efficiency only in the total destruction of civilian targets (including my newspaper's building), need to be given a message of resolve to stop their atrocities.

Faced with the Bosnian Serbs' last challenge to what should be international order and leadership, Mr. Clinton has no choice but to act resolutely, as he promised. Air strikes against Serbian artillery and other military targets, lifting of the arms embargo against the Bosnian army in order to give it a fair chance to defend itself, tightening sanctions against Serbia and maintaining the threat of a war crimes trial would be the most effective means of obtaining a lasting peace.

The bombing of Serbian military targets would deter further adventurism and any attempt to expand aggression into the southern Balkans.

It would also reduce the Serbs' killing power and, together with the air shipment of weapons to the Bosnians, substantially balance the forces on the ground. A smaller number of U.S. and other NATO ground troops in Bosnia for prolonged action then would be sufficient.

This demonstration of resolve and leadership might, in the short term, make those who openly mock all international efforts ask — even pray — for a negotiated settlement.

It might also create conditions that would not compel the Bosnians to live with or promote the apartheid proposed in the Vance-Owen plan.

The writer, editor of the Sarajevo daily Oslobođenje, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

This Visitor Admires French Medicine

By John Gagnon

NEW YORK — It was early morning, just after 2 o'clock. I had recently arrived in Tours to start my sabbatical. I knew only enough French to scan a newspaper and order a meal. My wife, fluent in French, was away.

A pain of extraordinary vividness exploded up my abdomen on the left side. I knew I had to obtain immediate medical help.

I was frightened and disoriented as I looked through the information sheets provided for American students seeking local health care. These were in French and in small type. With increasingly blurred vision, I called a number on the list with a nearby address.

A young woman, a doctor, answered the phone. I somehow communicated that I was in deep trouble, and she responded to the pain and fear in my voice.

With my minimal French I could not be certain, but I understood her to say she would be right over. She arrived within 20 minutes. After a quick examination, she called an ambulance, which came in what seemed only a few minutes.

By this time all of my French had deserted me. I was in the emergency room of a nearby hospital, where the staff quickly decided that extensive surgery was needed. They were not well enough equipped to do it, so I was moved immediately to another hospital where specialists had been alerted.

After a second ambulance ride, I found myself in a second emergency room, where I asked that someone contact my wife, who was arriving on a flight from the United States that morning.

I was gurneyed into an operating room, where a pleasant-faced woman looked down at me and said in English, "I am Dr. Robin, the anesthesiologist."

I awoke at about 4 P.M. in a single room with a tube down my nose and a metal tube above me with bottles and plastic bags of various sizes dripping into the intravenous needles in my wrist and chest. Down the center of my belly I could see an incision about eight to nine inches long, held together by about 40 neat black stitches.

My wife was sitting across the room; she had received a message to call the hospital when her plane landed. She told me my appendix had burst, probably two or three days before the pain that prompted me to call for help.

I spent 11 days in the hospital. During that time the tubes and drains were removed, the intravenous medications were changed and then stopped, and finally the stitches were removed.

I was washed. My bed clothing was changed when necessary. No intravenous bottle was ever empty before being changed, no needle ever missed a vein, no call for assistance went unanswered.

My treatment did not end when I left the hospital. A nurse visited my home daily for 10 days to make sure that the incision was healing properly and to give me shots of anti-coagulants.

This is not a particularly remarkable medical tale. But to an American eye there are some oddities.

A doctor made a house call in the middle of the night to someone who was not her patient. No one asked whether I had health insurance until well after the operation. My hospital stay was much longer than it would have been at home.

The nursing staff was not only skilled, but deeply caring. The surgery, all of the medical

professionals, medications and the hospital stay cost my insurance company about \$6,500. The only expenses I paid beyond that bill were for the visiting nurse, one ambulance trip and the post-hospital medications. I have yet to see a bill from the young woman who came in the middle of the night.

My wife called to thank her for saving my life. When asked why she came, she said, "It's my job."

The American health care system towers itself as the best and most advanced in the world, but would I have fared so well had these events happened in the United States?

It is likely that no physician would have come in the night, no hospital would have admitted me without determining first whether I could pay, and no hospital would have transferred a valuable paying customer to another hospital where a more skilled team was available.

Even if I had survived the surgery, I do not think a similar hospital stay in the United States would have been as uncomplicated and — for want of a better word — for such a terrible experience — blissful. And doubtless the cost of survival would have been in the tens of thousands of dollars.

Perhaps I was just lucky, and more knowledgeable observers may find statistical and anecdotal evidence of the incompetence of socialist French medicine.

What I do know is that I am alive and that there is more to be learned from the French than lessons in culture and good food and drink. We Americans ought to study how they deliver responsive, skilled, humane and economical health care.

The writer, professor of sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Investors Are Feeling Lost In the Mists of Uncertainty

By Carl Gevirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets are nervous. The vote May 18 on the Maastricht treaty in Denmark, where polls say the "yes" majority is shrinking, could trigger another currency crisis in Europe if the treaty is rejected a second time. Meanwhile, rising budget deficits in Germany and France are feeding fears that governments may come to look upon faster inflation as the most expedient way of dealing with recession.

In the United States, where the recovery is weaker than expected, confidence is ebbing. President Bill Clinton will be able to deliver on his promise to reduce the budget deficit.

In the foreign exchange market, the dollar remains pinned at around 110 yen thanks to discreet intervention by the Japanese and in Europe is locked in a range of 1.57-1.62 Deutsche marks at a time when the mark itself is weakening against the other major European currencies. The dollar ended the week at 1.5860 DM, barely changed from a week ago.

"There's universal pessimism about the outlook for the Deutsche mark," says George Magnus at S.G. Warburg in London, "but investors are losing money waiting for the dollar's recovery. Dollar interest rates are too low to bolster the dollar and fears are increasing about President Clinton's ability to produce a recovery," he added. "I'm inclined to the view that before the dollar rises we'll see a shakeout, possibly down to the range of 1.48-1.50 DM."

Jonathan Wilcox at Credit Suisse First Boston in London concurs, saying that the Bundesbank will not allow the mark to weaken against the dollar so long as German inflation remains above 3 percent.

These analysts believe the Bundesbank will remain exceedingly cautious in easing short-term rates so as not to destabilize the mark. Analysts note that Germany's need for lower interest rates to fight recession is less acute than elsewhere in Europe because German households are among the least indebted in Europe and households as well as industry in Germany do the bulk of their borrowing at fixed rates in contrast to the high level of floating rate debt in, say, Britain.

The environment is not favorable to bond markets: Yields on 10-year government bonds in Germany ended the week at 6.79 percent, unchanged from a week earlier. France recorded a small decline of a one basis point to 7.19 percent, leaving the premium over German rates at 40 basis points; analysts expect this spread to continue narrowing.

But amid the prevailing doubts about the performance of long-term markets, analysts are convinced that come what may — Danish approval of rejection, fiscal prudence or profligacy — short-term rates in Europe will continue to fall.

This view was the driving force behind last week's issue for Citicase Francaise de Developpement. Its 10-year issue of 300 million French francs carried one-year warrants to purchase five-year

The second Danish referendum and the French and German deficits are worrisome.

Bonn Fears A Deeper Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Germany's federal budget deficit is expected to hit a record 69 billion Deutsche marks (\$109 billion) in 1993, well above the previously forecast 54.7 billion DM. Finance Minister Theo Waigel said in an interview published Sunday.

"Given the current situation federal borrowing will reach 69 billion marks," he said in the interview with the Welt am Sonntag newspaper.

The federal budget deficit last year was 38.6 billion DM.

Mr. Waigel also said Germany would not be able to achieve its goal of reducing the budget deficit to 26 billion DM by 1995.

"But this is not because of sloppy fiscal policy but costs for unemployment and the weaker economy," he added.

For this year, the Federal Labor Office, which pays unemployment benefits and runs job-training programs, is likely to have a shortfall of 18 billion DM, the minister said.

Meanwhile, the six-day-old industrial action in Eastern Germany's steel and engineering sector is expected to spread, symbolically, to Western Germany this week as the powerful IG Metall union steps up pressure on employers.

IG Metall said it expected as many as 100,000 engineering workers to take part in rallies and demonstrations at noon Wednesday at Western plants.

IG Metall said it hoped Western workers would join tools for one or two hours in support of the strike over broken promises to raise wages in the East to Western levels.

The action will hit such companies as Siemens, BMW, MAN, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz.

(AFP, Reuters)

Trade Row Unsettles Asians Spillover From U.S.-Japan Quarrel Feared

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Recent U.S. threats to Japan over trade are causing alarm among Asian officials.

While they understand Washington's frustration at a stubbornly large deficit with Japan, they fear that a hard line may lead to a trade war that would weaken U.S.-Japanese security ties and disrupt stability in Asia and the Pacific.

Since President Bill Clinton put economic issues ahead of security concerns at a tense meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan last month in Washington, it has become clear to Asian countries that the United States is no longer prepared to insulate defense ties from trade friction.

"As far as America is concerned, it can no more separate the two," said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta who recently returned from meetings in the United States with administration and Congressional officials.

"That is why the economic relationship between the U.S. and Japan must be kept on an even keel, and no confrontation be allowed to develop," he said.

The U.S.-Japan security alliance has been the linchpin of the balance of power in East Asia since the defeat of Japan in World War II.

But Lee Feh Ping, a professor of international relations at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, said that with the end

of the Soviet threat and the intensification of economic rivalry between America and Japan, "voices on both sides of the Pacific have questioned" the value of the security treaty signed by Washington and Tokyo in 1960.

"Many Americans now question the wisdom of the U.S. defending a country that poses an economic threat," he said.

Mr. Lee said that this was causing apprehension in Japan

and other countries of East Asia because Tokyo "needs the treaty as a credible assurance to its Asian neighbors that, despite its enormous economic power and growing influence, it has no intention of embarking on any militaristic path akin to that of the past."

Asia-Pacific countries — which rely heavily on the United States and Japan for trade, investment and technology — worry that conflict between Washington and Tokyo will undermine the multilateral free trade system that has helped sustain their rapid economic growth over the past two decades.

East Asian countries also are concerned that they will be put in the U.S. firing line — after

Japan and China — for running persistent trade surpluses, and that this will strengthen calls for the region to form a negotiating bloc with Japan to resist American pressure.

Nearly all East Asian nations have substantial trade surpluses with the United States. The U.S. market absorbed nearly 23 percent of the region's exports in 1992.

"It is clear that the U.S. government intends to pursue a very robust market opening strategy with its Asian trading partners and that unless the U.S. goes about this in the right way, it risks causing resentment and resistance," the Australian trade minister, Peter Cook, said during a recent visit to East Asia.

Early this month, Japan threatened to retaliate against the United States in response to Washington's charge that Tokyo discriminated against U.S. companies seeking Japanese government construction, architectural and engineering contracts.

A statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that while Tokyo was ready to discuss ways of improving its procurement procedures, it would never sit at the negotiation table "as long as unilateral sanctions and pressure and a unilateral deadline are in place."

Officials of Asia-Pacific countries suspect that the United States wants to "manage" its trade with Japan and other East Asian countries by setting specific import targets or market shares for U.S. goods and services to cut America's deficits with the region.

Revamped Plan For HDTV Still Bothers U.K.

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community will try to revive its high-definition television project at a significantly scaled-down level on Monday, but British resistance still threatens to block the project.

The compromise plan, which requires the backing of all 12 member states, was put forward by the Community's Danish presidency after a stalemate late last year. Then, Britain's opposition to the proposed MAC broadcasting standard prevented the other members from going ahead with a five-year program to promote HDTV at a cost of 500 million European currency units (\$621 million).

Acknowledging the rapid technological progress being made toward fully digital systems, Denmark is proposing to abandon MAC as an exclusive standard. MAC is an analog halfway house that offers better picture and sound quality than today's television but falls short of high definition's promise.

Instead, the proposal would direct EC money to promote development of a wide-screen format compatible with high-definition television, with a ratio of screen width to height of 16 to 9. The idea is to build an infrastructure of television sets, programming and broadcasting equipment that will be ready for use when an HDTV standard is available.

The proposal is in line with recent comments by the EC industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann. He indicated that the Community was likely to drop its attempt to develop its own HDTV standard and adopt whatever standard is approved by the United States.

The new proposal also will involve significantly less money. Danish officials said they declined to give a specific funding target, but EC Commission sources suggested that the plan might call for 60 to 80 million Ecu a year over four years. The money would go to broadcasters and program producers rather than equipment makers, and would cover up to 50

percent of the cost of developing wide-screen programs.

Danish and commission officials expressed hope that reduced funding and the dropping of MAC would win British support when EC telecommunications ministers meet on Monday. But Richard Stage, the spokesman for Britain's EC mission, said the chances of an agreement were "odds against."

The EC effort has focused too much on spending money and not enough on defining precise goals for the project, he said.

"It isn't entirely clear what exactly you're going to get in terms of

See HDTV, Page 9

Morgan Gets A Board Seat At Banesto

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

MADRID — J.P. Morgan's deputy chairman, Roberto Mendoza, will take a seat on the board of Banesto, the troubled Spanish bank said on Sunday.

Morgan is arranging an equity increase of up to 130 billion pesetas (\$1.2 billion) for Banesto, whose full name is Banco Espanol de Credito SA. The American bank will invest \$150 million via its Corsair Partnership in the three-part operation, Banesto said. It said Mr. Mendoza would represent the interests of the Corsair group on Banesto's board.

The bank has been hit by a significant rise in nonperforming loans, and last week announced a zero profit for the first quarter after devoting all its earnings to provisions.

Banesto has said the equity offering responds to Bank of Spain requirements that it improve its capital ratios.

Madrid Notebook

Politicians Hope the Poor Will Inherit

Spain's leading politicians are vying to demonstrate the relative modesty of their personal finances. In a recent radio interview, Felipe Gonzalez, estimated his personal wealth at between \$310,000 and \$340,000, about equal to 10 years as prime minister of the world's eighth-richest country. "The truth is, money has never interested me," Mr. Gonzalez asserted.

Yet it is allegations of financial irregularities against Mr. Gonzalez's Socialist Party that threaten to interrupt one of Europe's more distinguished political careers. The main beneficiary should be José María Aznar, Mr. Gonzalez's conservative opponent in Spain's election June 6.

"I doubt I have more than one million pesetas in cash," or \$3,600, Mr. Aznar said in reply to Mr. Gonzalez's disclosures. "I paid a barbaric amount in tax last year," said Mr. Aznar, a tax inspector by training.

At age 40, 11 years younger than Mr. Gonzalez, Mr. Aznar is paying down a mortgage on an apartment in Madrid, he has no stocks or shares, and admits to owning a few thousand books and a car.

The man who hopes to become Spain's first conservative prime minister since the restoration of democracy thus hopes he has established his humble credentials with voters who are demanding humility and transparency from their political leaders.

Both Mr. Aznar and Mr. Gonzalez represent the moderate wings of their respective parties and thus have a common inclination towards the political center.

Juan Carlos as Auto-Crat

Spain has recently had the perverse pleasure of watching two of the world's top car-makers, General Motors Corp. and Volkswagen AG, squabble for the managerial services of a previously little-known Spaniard, José Ignacio López de Arriortua. Spain is short on international business heroes, and it enjoyed Mr. López's rapid rise from obscurity to the status of world's most sought-after executive.

But the struggle between GM and VW opened many wounds, and the final price Volkswagen had to pay to win Mr. López's loyalty remains unclear. Rumors persist that it has promised to fulfill a boyhood dream and build a car plant in Mr. López's home town of Amorabieta, in the Basque country.

Details from VW have failed to fully quell the rumors. In mid-April, Mr. López and Ferdinand Piech, VW's chairman, had a series of talks with industrial groups in the region, and were subsequently received in private audience by King Juan Carlos.

But two weeks later, fulfilling a previous engagement, the king visited GM's headquarters in Detroit.

"Both GM and VW have very important investments in Spain," said one analyst in the sector, "and perhaps the king did not want to appear to show any favor. It would not have been very good for the country."

The Common-Sense Party

The temptation to draw a parallel between the Spanish general election and the recent vote in France is compelling, if misleading. The Spanish election is a far closer-run affair, and the electoral system will produce a coalition rather than a thumping victory for either conservatives or Socialists.

The key to this future coalition should be the center-right regional grouping from Catalonia, Convergència i Unió, known as CiU. And the price for CiU's support will be considerable influence over the economic policy of the next government.

"CiU will be very good for the economy," said Antonio Buitido, chief economist at FG Inversiones Bursátiles. "It will introduce the structural measures necessary for future Spanish competitiveness, it is very pro-European and it will implement an orthodox fiscal policy." Or in the briefer words of another commentator: "The Catalans will bring a lot of common sense to government."

Brian McGarry

IMF Battle Looms in Manila \$450 Million Loan Tied to Transfer of Debts

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Philippine government's bid to rescue its struggling economy is making strong progress, but a showdown looms with the International Monetary Fund, which has gradually lost patience with what is known as the sick man of Asia.

Continued IMF support, in the form of a \$450 million World Bank loan package, hinges on the Philippine congress passing a bill to shift the central bank's crippling debts to the national government's books. The IMF also wants the government to create a greater monetary authority with central autonomy to steer the economy.

"We don't assume the proposal will get through," says Christopher Browne, the IMF's senior representative in Manila. "We will be deluged if it does, but if it doesn't, I don't think the bank will be extending its loans." The package is now being debated in congress, and a decision is required by the IMF by June 30.

"The bottom line is we've been here too long. We've done 21 programs here, more than anywhere else except Haiti," said Mr. Browne. "This was one of the booming economies of Asia. But when you've been going down for 20 years, you can't turn around in five months."

Talks between Manila and the IMF over a new financing package were delayed by three months and then bogged down in late April when the IMF voiced fears that an apparent increase in government revenues would double Manila's projected deficit to 25.6 billion pesos (\$933 million).

The IMF is pushing President Fidel V. Ramos's government to trim expenditures and greatly increase revenues, while working

harder to reduce inflation, which has already fallen to an annual rate of just under 8 percent from a 1991 high of 19 percent.

The IMF lauds many of Mr. Ramos's efforts to revitalize the economy, which include floating the peso; requesting, and getting, emergency powers to tackle the country's abysmal power shortages; speeding a privatization program; lowering import restrictions; easing foreign investment; moving to open the banking sector to foreign entrants and signaling an attack on the country's numerous monopolies.

"President Ramos has shown he's willing to do the difficult things," said Mr. Browne.

But the powerful lending body fears the government's unrealistically high near-term growth targets

(4-6 percent) and attempts at pump-priming will reignite inflation (the government's target is 7-8 percent), sapping much of the considerable economic progress made so far.

"We still think they have to tackle some difficult budget issues," said Mr. Browne. "We've given them specific areas, but it's much tougher than they wanted and will require some tricky political maneuvering."

"We more than anyone want the next IMF program to be the last, but I wanted more facts on the table," said the finance secretary, Ramon del Rosario Jr., of his decision to delay talks with the IMF. "April 15 is a national tax payment date and I'm sure we'll be much

See MANILA, Page 9

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THE TOP 20

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 250 Internationalized financial stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Dow Jones Business News. Week ending May 7, daily change, Jan. 1992 = 100.

Country	Index	Change
World	102	+0.2
Asia Pacific	118	+0.1
Europe	101	+0.1
North America	111	+0.1
Latin America	100	+0.1
Africa	95	+0.1
Oceania	94	+0.1
Middle East	90	+0.1
South America	88	+0.1

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

Sector	Index	Change
Energy	103.95	+0.86
Utilities	110.77	+1.22
Finance	102.30	+0.24
Services	105.87	+0.41
Capital Goods	101.86	+0.43
Raw Materials	101.91	+1.20
Consumer Goods	98.32	+0.44
Miscellaneous	103.78	+0.22

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Asia Pacific, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the 20 top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Rate	Change
American	1.5860	-0.0010
British	1.5860	-0.0010
Canadian	1.5860	-0.0010
French	1.5860	-0.0010
German	1.5860	-0.0010
Japanese	1.5860	-0.0010
Swiss	1.5860	-0.0010
Other Dollar Values		
Canada	1.5860	-0.0010
Australia	1.5860	-0.0010
South Africa	1.5860	-0.0010
Other Dollar Values		
Canada	1.5860	-0.0010
Australia	1.5860	-0.0010
South Africa	1.5860	-0.0010

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. May 7

Dollar Straights

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists various government and supranational bonds.

Government/Supranationals

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists government and supranational bonds.

Pound Sterling

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists pound sterling bonds.

Global Corporates

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists global corporate bonds.

High Yielding Debt

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists high yielding debt.

Dollar Zeros

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists dollar zero bonds.

Ecus

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists ecus bonds.

Pounds

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists pound bonds.

Yen

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists yen bonds.

Dollars

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Trf. Lists dollar bonds.

NEW YORK (AP)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists various market data.

London

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists various market data.

Frankfurt

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists various market data.

Paris

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists various market data.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists mutual fund prices.

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 7

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists mutual fund figures.

US Gov

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists US government bonds.

Foreign

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists foreign bonds.

Equity

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists equity funds.

Money

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists money funds.

Handwritten scribble or stamp at the bottom of the page.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Maturity, Coupon, Price and Yield, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

BUILDERS: A Closed Industry Embarrasses Japan

It's rigged, right from the top," he said. "You feel like saying, 'Ah, Guchu!'" Japanese press reports... Kanemaru was indicted for evading taxes on \$16.7 million in income...

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, May 10-14

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events... Asia-Pacific: May 10 Tokyo Japanese machine orders for March... Europe: May 10 Paris Bank of France securities repurchase tender...

China Moves to Block New Stock, Bond Issues

HONG KONG — The Chinese government has moved to block all new stock and bond issues until its 1993 treasury bond issue has been fully subscribed... China plans to issue 30 billion yuan (\$5.36 billion) in state bonds in 1993...

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates. Lists various indices like DJ Industrials, FTSE 100, and money rates for different currencies.

MANILA: IMF Showdown Looms Over Major Loan

(Continued from first finance page) closer to the targets when we see how much money came in... While the two sides have room to negotiate on specific macroeconomic targets, the IMF is giving no quarter on the central bank debt issue...

DOUBTS: Markets Are Nervous

(Continued from first finance page) comprised 7,581 francs for the warrant bond and 2,360 francs for 10 warrants... The current yield on five-year debt is 6.71 percent. Holders paid 236 francs for each warrant...

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MUTUAL FUNDS table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial data for various investment funds.

EC's New Plan (Continued from first finance page) net benefit to the European electronics industry," he said... The breakdown of support and opposition has ironic overtones...

GPAs Reported At the Brink (Continued from first finance page) Bank creditors of GPA, the troubled Irish aircraft-leasing company, have begun selling the company's debt at steeply discounted prices...

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MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Table of mutual fund data including fund names, share classes, and performance metrics.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 7.

Main table of NASDAQ National Market data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes.

(Continued on next page)

JAVICO USA

MONDAY SPORTS BOXING

Owen's 3-Run Homer Leads Yanks in 11-2 Rout of Tigers

The Associated Press
Spike Owen had a three-run homer, drove in four runs and scored three, and Bob Wickman won his seventh straight decision as the New York Yankees beat the Tigers, 11-2, Sunday in Detroit.

Wickman (4-0), who allowed two runs on 12 hits with four strikeouts and four walks while pitching more than eight innings, is 10-1 in his career. That start — including a loss to Chicago last Sept. 14 — is second in team history behind Whitey Ford's 16-1 beginning.

With the Yankees trailing 3-0, Matt Nokes started the fifth with a single and Kevin Meas doubled to boost Owen's first homer of the season just eluded a leaping Tony Phillips.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 0: In Milwaukee, Mike Boddicker, using an assortment of off-pitch pitches to keep Boston off balance and allowed only four hits in 7½ to stymie out Boston.

The 35-year-old Boddicker (2-1) allowed a double to Ernest Riles and infield single to Carlos Quintana in the first. The Red Sox didn't get another hit until Mike Greenwell's two-out single in the sixth.

Orioles 4, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Damon Buford — who homered earlier — singled in the winning run with two out in the ninth for Baltimore.

Chris Hoiles reached on a one-out walk from Duane Ward and took second on a wild pitch. Hoiles scored the tying run on a two-out single by Harold Reynolds, who positioned himself to score the winner by stealing second.

Reliever Mark Williamson (1-1) allowed one hit over three innings. He struck out two and didn't walk a batter in helping the Orioles to a split of the four-game series. Greg Olson pitched the ninth for his sixth save.

In Saturday's games:
White Sox 9, Indians 7: Bo Jackson snapped a 6-6 tie with a solo home run in the fifth, and the White Sox went on to beat Cleveland in Chicago. George Bell hit a homer and drove in four runs, and Frank Thomas and Ellis Burks also homered for Chicago.

The Indians, who got home runs from Carlos Martinez and Paul Sorrento, had rallied from a 5-0 deficit to take a 6-5 lead.

Orioles 6, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Damon Buford's two-run homer

sparked a five-run fifth for Baltimore. Rookie Doug Linton walked Sherman Odom to start the fifth. Tim Lincecum followed with a single and Harold Reynolds walked to load the bases.

Buford then hit his two-run double, but Reynolds was thrown out at the plate attempting to score from first base. After Brady Anderson walked, Mark McLemore chased Linton with a two-run triple.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3: Cal Eldred bounced back from two shaky outings for his fourth victory as Milwaukee won at home.

Eldred, who had allowed nine earned runs in a combined 7½ innings in his two previous starts, blanked Boston for six innings on five hits.

Yankees 10, Tigers 8: In Detroit, New York, which led a 6-0 lead slip away for the second straight game, survived this time when Matt Nokes hit a two-run pinch homer in the 11th to help beat Detroit. The homer made a winner of Steve Farr, the Yankees' fifth pitcher. Farr worked the final two innings, allowing one hit.

Mariners 7, Twins 2: The Mariners had four home runs, including two by Jay Bulmer, and Erik Hanson remained unbeaten as Seattle, playing at home, defeated Minnesota. Though his record improved to 5-0, Hanson's scoreless innings pitched streak came to an end at 22½ innings over four games. A first-inning solo homer by Kirby Puckett ended Hanson's streak.

Athletics 6, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Mark McGwire's two-run double and a solo homer by Ruben Sierra won it for Oakland over California.

In the top of the first, McGwire doubled under third baseman Torey Lovullo's glove and into the left field corner to drive in two runs. McGwire eventually scored on a single by Dale Swann as the Athletics grabbed a 3-0 lead.

Nolan Ryan, in his first start since undergoing knee surgery, allowed six hits in the first inning Friday night in Kansas City, Missouri, as the Royals beat the Texas Rangers, 9-4; Fernando Valenzuela improved his chances with the Orioles, giving up only six hits and two runs in eight innings in Toronto, but the Blue Jays won, 3-2, on a run-scoring single in the ninth.



Lennox Lewis, held back by referee Joe Cortez, floored Tony Tucker just 12 seconds into the ninth.

Lewis Decisions Tucker, and Bruno Issues Challenge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Lennox Lewis had countryman Frank Bruno pumeling on his door Sunday, just hours after Lewis became not only the first British world heavyweight champion of this century but the first to actually win a championship fight.

Lewis knocked down Tooy Tucker twice and won a cut 12-round decision Saturday night in his WBC title fight in Las Vegas.

Bruno challenged Lewis to a September bout in London that already is being dubbed "The Battle of Britain" and said, "Lennox will not find me lumbering and predictable like Tucker, who fought a one-punch fight. Tucker had Lewis looking in trouble a couple of times, and he has not got half my power."

But Frank Maloney, Lewis's manager, said he had already received a \$5.5-million offer to defend the title again in the United States in September, and warned Bruno to cut his asking price.

"Unless we get the same money for fighting Bruno in London as fighting in Las Vegas against an opponent of our choice, there is no fight," Maloney said.

Lewis's victory over Tucker was workmanlike but certainly not as spectacular as his second-round knockout of Razor Ruddock in an elimination match. That earned Lewis, 27, who was born in London of Jamaican parents and won an Olympic gold medal for Canada in 1988, championship recognition when the WBC stripped Riddick Bowe of its title for failing to agree to make a first defense against the top-ranked Lewis.

Bowe will fight journeyman Jesse Ferguson on May 22 in Washington.

Lewis knocked down Tucker in the third and ninth rounds in a fight in which most of the action was packed into the six minutes of the eighth and ninth rounds.

In the eighth, Tucker landed a short right to Lewis's head and a flurry of punches that backed him up. Lewis retaliated with five or six head shots that sent Tucker reeling across the ring to a neutral corner.

At the bell, Lewis landed a right and Tucker wobbled to his corner. Lewis roared out at the opening

of the ninth and 12 seconds later put Tucker down with a right. Tucker got up quickly and Lewis attacked for another 40 seconds, but in the final two minutes Tucker had Lewis in trouble, first with a series of punches to the head and a right to the body, then with a right to the head and with 15 seconds left, a hook and a right to the head.

That was Tucker's last hurrah. For the last three rounds, Tucker was out of gas and Lewis had the title tucked away.

Judge Mickey Vann of Britain favored Lewis, 118-111; Jerry Roth of Las Vegas saw it 117-111 for Lewis and Harry Gibbs of Britain favored the champion by 116-112.

Earlier on the card, the undefeated WBC super-lightweight champion, Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico, stopped Terrence Ali of Guyana to the sixth round.

Chavez's victory set up a bout with the WBC welterweight champion, Pernell Whitaker of the United States, in four months.

Chavez, 38-0, with 73 inside the distance, halted Ali, the No. 1 contender, with 45 seconds gone in the sixth round. The end came after Chavez, 30, knocked down Ali, 32, with a barrage of blows to the head punctuated by a final right.

Ali got up quickly and just as quickly was backed into his corner with 16 punches to the head, 10 of which landed.

When Chavez moved back and referee Carlos Padilla gestured for the two to resume, Ali waved that the fight was over.

In another undercard bout, Gerald McClellan of the United States recovered from a low blow to dethrone WBC middleweight champion Julian Jackson of the Virgin Islands in the fifth round.

McClellan knocked down Jackson twice after the bout was stopped briefly so the challenger could recover from a low blow.

Two rights followed by a left put Jackson down for a five-count. He went down again from a left hook, and referee Mills Lane stopped the bout without finishing his count at 2:09 of the round.

Chana Por Pa-in of Thailand, in his first WBA minimum-weight title defense, dethroned Carlos Muriel of Panama on Sunday in Bangkok. AP, AFP, UPI, Reuters.

Marlins Take Advantage of the Hapless Mets, 6-4

The Associated Press
The Mets lost for the 11th time in 13 games as Walt Weiss had three hits and drove in two runs to help the Florida Marlins win, 6-4, on Sunday in New York.

The loss dropped the last-place Mets 11½ games behind first-place Philadelphia in the National League East, and three games in back of the expansion Marlins. Florida (14-16) has won two of three in the four-game series against New York, and seven of its last 11 overall.

Chris Hammond (2-3) gave up one run and five hits in seven innings for the victory.

Bryon Harvey got the last three outs for his 10th save in 11 opportunities, allowing Dave Gallagher's RBI single in the ninth.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 5: In Philadelphia, "The Philliest" took a 2-0 lead in the eighth to give the

red-hot Phillies the victory over St. Louis.

The victory improved Philadelphia's record to 22-7, tops in the majors. It tied the Phillies best record ever after 29 games as they were 22-7 in both 1911 and 1913. Philadelphia has won 12 of its last 15 games.

St. Louis led 5-2 going into the bottom of the eighth.

Tewksbury retired the first two batters, but Darren Daulton singled and went to third on a double by Wes Chamberlain. Lee Smith (0-1), making his first appearance since April 29, relieved Tewksbury and walked Matt Thompson to load the bases. Duncan then hit Smith's first pitch over the left-field fence for his second home run of the year and his second career grand slam.

In Saturday's games:
Pirates 10, Expos 9: In Pittsburgh, Tom Foley's run-scoring single in the 10th lifted the Pirates past Montreal in a game the Pirates tied three times on two-out home runs. Andy Van Slyke forced extra innings when he hit John Wetteland's 2-0 pitch over the right field wall with two outs in the ninth.

Orlando Merced, who hit a three-run homer earlier, opened the 10th with a walk against Kent Borenfield. Kevin Young limted him to second, and after an intentional walk to Don Slaught, Foley grounded Borenfield's first pitch into right field. Larry Walker couldn't field the ball cleanly, allowing Merced to score without a play.

Marlins 4, Mets 2: In New York, Jack Armstrong pitched six strong innings and had two hits in Florida's first victory over the Mets. Armstrong gave up four hits and

two runs, including a solo homer by Eddie Murray. The 28-year-old right-hander, selected from Cleveland in the expansion draft, struck out two and walked three.

Braves 8, Rockies 7: In Denver, Sid Bream's pinch-hit grand slam highlighted a six-hit eighth for Atlanta. Jerald Clark and Charlie Hayes had home runs to give the Rockies and Bruce Ruffin a 6-0 lead through seven innings. But Colorado's shoddy defense and shaky bullpen combined to blow the lead in the eighth.

Atlanta won the game in the ninth when Otis Nixon led off with a walk, went to second on a wild pitch by Scott Friedrickson and scored on Jeff Blauser's RBI. David Justice added an single.

Cubs 8, Padres 6: In Chicago, two passed balls by Dan Walters on consecutive pitches resulted in two runs in the seventh as the Cubs rallied to beat San Diego.

Trailing 5-4, the Cubs loaded the bases with come out off Pat Gomez on pinch singles by Rey Sanchez and Willie Wilson and Jose Vizcaino's bunt single. After Mark Grace's sacrifice fly tied the score, Ryne Sandberg was intentionally walked to reload the bases.

Dodgers 5, Giants 2: Jose Offerman gave Los Angeles the lead with a sacrifice fly in the 12th and Mitch Weber followed with a two-run homer as the Dodgers won in San Francisco.

Phillies 2, Cardinals 1: In Philadelphia, Ricky Jordan's pinch single with one out in the bottom of the 10th defeated St. Louis. Pete Incaviglia led off the 10th by reaching on third baseman Todd Zile's throwing error.

Astros 17, Reds 1: Jeff Bagwell hit a three-run homer, his sixth in his last seven home games, to highlight a 15-hit Houston attack against Cincinnati.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 7.

(Continued)

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
AB	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AA	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABC	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABD	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABE	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABF	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABG	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABH	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABI	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABJ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABK	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABL	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABM	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABN	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABO	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABP	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABQ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABR	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABS	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABT	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABU	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABV	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABW	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABX	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABY	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
ABZ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
AA	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAA	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAB	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAC	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAD	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAE	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAF	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAG	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAH	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAI	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAJ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAK	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAL	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAM	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAN	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAO	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAP	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAQ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAR	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAS	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAT	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAU	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAV	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAW	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAX	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAY	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAZ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+

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AA	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
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AAAF	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAG	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAH	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAI	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAJ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAK	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAL	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAM	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAN	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAO	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAP	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAQ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAR	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAS	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAT	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAU	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAV	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAW	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAX	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAY	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAZ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+

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AAAE	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAF	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAG	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAH	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAI	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAJ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAK	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAL	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAM	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAN	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAO	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAP	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAQ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
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AAAX	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAY	24.25	24.00	24.12	+
AAAZ	24.25	24.00	24.12	+

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MONDAY SPORTS GRAND PRIX

Prost Wins Easily for Lead in Standings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BARCELONA—Alain Prost of France regained the lead in the world drivers' championship on Sunday when he won the Spanish Grand Prix convincingly.
 Prost, driving a Williams, finished 16.87 seconds ahead of Ayrton Senna of Brazil to move two points ahead of the McLaren driver in the title race. It was the third victory in five races this season for Prost, and his 47th overall. He now has 34 points to Senna's 32.
 Michael Schumacher of Germany and Riccardo Patrese of Italy took third and fourth place for Benetton-Ford.
 Michael Andretti of the United States, Senna's McLaren-Ford

teammate, came in fifth, completing his first race after dropping out during the first four of this season. Gerhard Berger of Austria, in a Ferrari, was sixth.
 It was the third Grand Prix on the Circuit of Catalunya north of Barcelona. Nigel Mansell, who this year turned to Indy car racing, won the first two in dry conditions. After some brief showers in the morning, this year's race was run in bright sunshine.
 Prost's time was 1 hour, 32 minutes, 27.855 seconds over 308.555 kilometers (191.727 miles). He averaged 200.227 kilometers an hour for the 65 laps. Prost went into the lead after 10 laps and held it for the rest of the race.

He had the pole position but was beaten to the first turn by his Williams-Renault teammate, Damon Hill of England. Prost got off to a less-than-perfect start, and his automatic gearbox failed to change up from first to second, forcing him to operate it manually.
 "This cost me some time," he said. "But Damon made a good start and drove very fast."
 Prost passed Hill at the end of the straight on the 11th lap, but Hill was often close to regaining the lead before being forced to retire on lap 41.
 This left Prost with a 22-second lead over Senna and he was able to win in relative comfort as Senna was affected by visibility problems

—he said four or five cars blew out engines in front of him — and Schumacher had severe vibrations and gearbox trouble.
 Senna went to the pit for a tire change after 31 laps to move back to 53 seconds. He cut the lead to about 17 at the end as Prost let up, comfortably in front.
 "I knew I was braking later than Damon so I was able to pass him," Prost said, "but he pushed me very hard and I felt tired. Physically, it has been one of the hardest races I have known."
 "When Damon went I knew I could go through without changing tires and I just concentrated on bringing the car home on the road.

It is good to be in front in the championship again, but it will be very difficult in the next race at Monaco," on May 23.
 "I was hoping Alain would have problems but it was not to be," Senna said. "Second in the circumstances is an excellent result."
 "To have two drivers in the top six is a great result, especially for Michael."
 Andretti was happy to finish.
 "I'm relieved," said the former Indy car champion. "Though it wasn't very exciting, it feels as if a weight has been lifted off my shoulders. I brought it home finally and that's what matters."
 (Reuters, AP)



Alain Prost passed Williams teammate Damon Hill on the 11th lap and led the rest of the race.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings
 (Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	17	11	.607	—
Detroit	17	12	.587	1
New York	16	12	.571	2
Toronto	16	13	.556	3
Tampa Bay	15	14	.519	4
Cleveland	12	18	.400	8
Baltimore	11	19	.364	9

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	17	11	.607	—
Columbus	17	12	.587	1
Texas	15	12	.556	2
Seattle	15	13	.531	3
San Diego	12	16	.429	6
Minnesota	12	17	.413	7
Los Angeles	12	17	.413	7
Kansas City	12	19	.385	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	21	7	.750	—
Montreal	18	11	.621	3
St. Louis	15	11	.577	6
Chicago	14	14	.500	9
Pittsburgh	14	14	.500	9
Florida	13	14	.481	10
New York	11	17	.390	13

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	19	11	.633	—
Houston	17	12	.586	1
Atlanta	17	15	.528	2
San Diego	12	12	.500	6
Cincinnati	12	11	.519	6
Los Angeles	12	17	.413	10
Kansas City	12	19	.385	11

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	0	1.000	7
Toronto	1	0	1.000	0
Venezuela	1	0	1.000	0
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	0	1.000	7
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	0	1.000	7
Toronto	1	0	1.000	0
Venezuela	1	0	1.000	0
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	0	1.000	7
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

World Cup Qualifiers

Asian Zone, First Round

Group D

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Bahrain	2	0	1.000	—
Lebanon	2	0	1.000	—
Uzbekistan	1	1	.500	—
United Arab Emirates	1	1	.500	—

Group E

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Algeria	2	0	1.000	—
Uzbekistan	1	1	.500	—
United Arab Emirates	1	1	.500	—

TENNIS

DAVID COPP
 Wimbledon 2nd Round
 Coppi 3, Agassi 1
 Coppi 3, Agassi 1
 Coppi 3, Agassi 1

ITALIAN OPEN
 In Progress
 Andreotti 1, Panatta 1
 Andreotti 1, Panatta 1

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	0	1.000	7
Toronto	1	0	1.000	0
Venezuela	1	0	1.000	0
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	0	1.000	7
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	0	1.000	7
Toronto	1	0	1.000	0
Venezuela	1	0	1.000	0
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	0	1.000	7
Houston	1	0	1.000	0
Atlanta	1	0	1.000	0
San Diego	1	0	1.000	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	0
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	0
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	0

World Cup Qualifiers

Asian Zone, First Round

Group D

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Bahrain	2	0	1.000	—
Lebanon	2	0	1.000	—
Uzbekistan	1	1	.500	—
United Arab Emirates	1	1	.500	—

Group E

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Algeria	2	0	1.000	—
Uzbekistan	1	1	.500	—
United Arab Emirates	1	1	.500	—

World Cup Qualifiers

Asian Zone, First Round

Group D

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Bahrain	2	0	1.000	—
Lebanon	2	0	1.000	—
Uzbekistan	1	1	.500	—
United Arab Emirates	1	1	.500	—

Group E

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Algeria	2	0	1.000	—
Uzbekistan	1	1	.500	—
United Arab Emirates	1	1	.500	—

TENNIS

DAVID COPP
 Wimbledon 2nd Round
 Coppi 3, Agassi 1
 Coppi 3, Agassi 1
 Coppi 3, Agassi 1

ITALIAN OPEN
 In Progress
 Andreotti 1, Panatta 1
 Andreotti 1, Panatta 1

WOODSTOCK! CONRAD!
 BILL! RAYMOND! FRED!
 ARE WE ALL HERE?

JUST OUT OF
 CURIOUSITY, HOW
 COME NONE OF YOU
 HAS A BIRD NAME?

NO, YOU'RE RIGHT... I
 WOULDN'T WANT TO BE
 CALLED "TWEETIE"

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

CAT HAIR!
 CAT HAIR FOR EVERYONE!
 I HATE SHEPPING SEASON

DOONESBURY

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MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

Gheorghe Muresan, trying to corral the basketball as Limoges' Willie Redden and other players scattered Sunday. That is spectacular, to dunk, but it's spectacular for those players who are two meters or less. For me, the dunk is easy. It is not spectacular. Therefore I prefer the other shots.



Cavaliers Defeat Nets To Reach 2d Round

The Cleveland bench salvaged what was left of the team's wounded reputation Sunday as the Cavaliers eliminated the New Jersey Nets, 99-89, in the fifth and deciding game of their first-round series in Richfield, Ohio.

The Cavaliers advanced to a second-round matchup against the Chicago Bulls, who have ousted Cleveland from the playoffs three times since 1987. The best-of-7 series opens Tuesday in Chicago.

Terrell Brandon replaced an ineffective Mark Price midway through the first quarter and brought the Cavs to life, scoring 10 points and slowing Nets star Derrick Coleman by joining sixth-man John Williams in bothersome double-teaming. Cleveland trailed by two when Price left and led 47-38 when he returned at the start of the second half.

Cleveland's starters took over from there. Brad Daugherty finished with 24 points and set a team playoff record with 20 rebounds, and Larry Nance had 20 points and 12 rebounds. Price, a 37 percent shooter in the first four games of the series, redeemed himself by scoring 16 second-half points.

Coleman, limited to eight points in the first half, finished with 33 points and 16 rebounds, and Chris Morris had 21 points and 12 rebounds for the Nets. Drazen Petrovic was held to 11 points on 4-of-10 shooting.

After tying a team playoff worst with 36 points in the first half, Seattle matched a team playoff best with 70 points in the second half. Perkins finished with 20 points and 13 rebounds. He was 4-of-8 from 3-point range, making three of the long-range shots in the first 3:22 of the second half. He scored 11 points in the third quarter as the Sonics turned a 39-30 halftime deficit into a 69-57 lead.

From Romania, a 7-5 Babe-in-Waiting for the NBA

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune

PAU, France — Gheorghe Muresan, not one for long talk, describes himself as being 2.28 meters tall. In the National Basketball Association, that is 7 feet, 5 3/4 inches. Translated into NBA dollars, and laid end to end in \$100 bills, it might be enough to stretch from this adorable town in southwestern France, and across the Atlantic, to any city in the United States, which is farther than even Muresan can see standing on the tip-toes of his size-19 feet.

NBA, leaving them looking like they had been run over by elephants. He has been impressed. But when Muresan came to Pau-Orthez last fall, he could not do one push up. Now he can do four, maybe five.

Kenny Grant, an American agent based in Europe, saw Muresan playing for the Romanian national junior team in Edmonton, Alberta, two years ago. He signed him, then asked for a one-year contract from Pau-Orthez, in order to free his client for the NBA. Muresan most certainly will be drafted, because an NBA club could maintain its rights while he continued developing in Europe.

He runs the way the cross-country skiers mount a hill. It is a tangible process: Ducking the head slightly forward, he attains direction; now the knock-kneed legs are moving underneath, and eventually he is running. It is quite a sight, once he gets started, to see him wrapping the ball behind his back on his way in for a lay-up.



Derek King easily beat Penguins' goalie Tom Barrasso to give the Islanders a 2-2 tie in that series.

Maple Leafs Tie Series At 2 Apiece

Dave Andreychuk scored on a rebound to snap a second-period tie as the Toronto Maple Leafs beat the Blues, 4-1, on Sunday in St. Louis and evened their best-of-seven National Hockey League playoff series at two games apiece.

STANLEY CUP

as Toronto became the first team to win by more than a single goal in the series. The first two games went to double-overtime.

On the go-ahead goal, Curtis Joseph, the Blues' goalie, stopped Gill's drive from the point, but Andreychuk was all alone in front of the net and scored on a backhand shot at 16:25 for his eighth playoff goal.

The sixth-seeded Stich fought off five set points to win the third-set tiebreaker and went on to beat the unseeded Russian, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4.

Conchita Martinez of Spain stunned Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, 7-5, 6-1, Sunday to win the Italian Open women's tennis tournament in Rome.

SIDELINES

Broadhurst Wins in European Golf

PLYMOUTH, England (AP) — Paul Broadhurst, despite bogeying the 18th hole, won the Benson and Hedges International golf tournament Sunday by one stroke because fellow Englishman Mark James double-bogeyed the last hole.

Baseball Changing TV Networks

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Major league baseball has reached an agreement with NBC and ABC on a unique joint venture that will end the tradition of the Sunday Game of the Week, create a prime-time game of the week and another round of playoffs in 1994, and end CBS's four-year, \$1 billion foray into baseball broadcasting.

For the Record

Tom Rominger of Switzerland won the 14th stage of the Tour of Spain cycle race Sunday between Tudela and Valdezaray and replaced compatriot Alex Zülle as overall leader.

Stich Takes The Title for Home Crowd

HAMBURG — A tearful Michael Stich fulfilled a longtime dream Sunday, outdueling Andrei Chesnokov to become the first German in 29 years to capture the German Open title.

The last German champion of the clay-court event was Wilhelm Bungert, in 1964.

Yuri Khnyevich scored with 9.2 seconds left in the third period for Buffalo to send the game into overtime.

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The Catch-22 of British Film Producing

LONDON — Lynda Myles, an independent British film producer, is just back from Sofia, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw and Prague where she scouted for local producing talent. She returns to Prague in early June for a 10-day seminar with the East European producers she has gathered, having first made a more conventional stop at the Cannes Festival where her film, "The Snapper," opens the Directors' Fortnight. Her first production, "Defense of the Realm," was shown at the Directors' Fortnight in 1986.

The annual East West Producers Seminar was founded in 1991 by Myles and Katia Krausova, who specializes in music and arts programs at the BBC. It is a cram course

MARY BLUME

that helps East Europeans used to state-run industries to learn how to produce films in a market economy. "It's a Tower of Babel trying to do it in seven languages, none of which I speak," Myles says. "Luckily, Katia speaks five."

The East Europeans receive tuition in a variety of disciplines including copyright law, budgeting, distribution, and the art of the pitch. Four or five past students have successfully gone west.

Myles and Krausova will fly in with a team of London-based lawyers, an agent, producers and such industry bigwigs as Mark Shivas, head of drama at the BBC, and Channel Four's David Orkin. All have volunteered their services.

"I think one of the reasons they enjoy coming is it's a chance to give something back to the industry," Myles says.

The chronically beleaguered British film industry well knows that charity does not begin at home. While major producers like David Putnam or Jeremy Thomas can get foreign financing for big international films, the smaller independents get little benefit from, say, the European Script Fund which Myles says would probably not back a film written by an American, or the semi-state organization British Screen, which does not back seemingly commercial projects.

"So people have had their projects rejected by both organizations on the grounds that they're too commercial. It's really Catch-22," Myles says.

British television is the major backer of independent films (Myles' last film was entirely funded by the BBC). This may mean high quality but it also means an intimate scale, with the result that when British audiences go out to the movies, they seek big screen production values. I.e., American films, and British filmmakers find their aspirations cramped.

"There are writers coming up in their 20s whom I'd like to work with who want to write movies on quite a big scale. With a lot of films scripted for British TV by definition you can't have armies or a major sequence. It's very much people in Hampstead," Myles says.

The 23 Oscar nominations Britain got this year for films that are small by Hollywood standards, and the five Oscars actually won, will not change the government's hands-off policy to the film industry, in Myles' opinion.

"The problem with this government is that they tend to say if you got five Oscars without help, why should we do anything?" The industry consensus seems to be not to ask for direct government subsidies but for an investment-incentive plan based on tax breaks.



Lynda Myles, a British film producer, says the independents often get squeezed out of financing offers.

What independent producers lack the most is development money to acquire and prepare a script (Francis Ford Coppola). For the average British film about \$150,000 is needed, Myles says. "But development costs are hard to estimate. People speak of development hell because sometimes you can be in development for four or five years. A film like 'Gandhi' was 20 years in development."

Highly respected by industry colleagues, Myles is a friendly Scot who studied philosophy at Edinburgh University and says she sometimes thinks it is easier for a woman to be a producer because the job consists largely of responding to the director's needs.

"I am not sure what happens between a very powerful male producer and a very powerful male director. The things we were brought up to do, making sure everything's all right, come very naturally although I hate to say it because it sounds sexist. What it also sounds like is being in the driver's seat while claiming you can't change a tire.

While at college in 1968, Myles became deputy director

of the Edinburgh International Film Festival, becoming its director in 1973 at the age of 26—the youngest festival director around and, said Variety, "the world's first female director of a celluloid junket."

She befriended such young directors as Wim Wenders, Brian de Palma, David Cronenberg and Martin Scorsese, and in 1980 moved to California to direct the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley. In 1982, the year she was given the British Film Institute's Special Award for services to film, she became film consultant to the newly formed Channel Four.

Her mentor as a producer was David Putnam, whose Enigma Films she joined in 1983. When Putnam began his quickly combusted stewardship of Columbia Pictures, he put Myles in charge of European production, which meant commuting to Los Angeles every six weeks.

"The joy of making a film on a small budget," she says of her return to Britain, "is that there's no committee of executives to dictate happy endings."

Her first production, "Defense of the Realm," a much-praised political thriller, would probably not have been made had she not had Putnam's name as executive producer, she says. Her company, which she operates from home in North London, is called Pandora after the Pabst film, after "Pandora and the Flying Dutchman," and after the mythical Pandora who she feels has got a bad press over the ages.

Her next film, "The Commitments," based on the first part of Roddy Doyle's Dublin-set trilogy, cost \$12.5 million and was the only British film on the list of top earners for 1991, the others being American. It was directed by Alan Parker, and "The Snapper," based on part two of Doyle's trilogy, is directed by Stephen Frears. So Myles clearly has a gift for getting highly successful British renegades to return from Hollywood and make smaller films at home.

"The work that Alan and Stephen have done is so fantastic that maybe it will encourage some of the others. I don't want to sound judgmental. I don't think they should be here or there, but I think it's nice that they can come back."

What sets Myles apart, and she says perhaps accounts for her small output, is the time she spends on getting the script right.

"A lot of European films are funded from four or five different sources and trying to keep that money in balance is a very sensitive thing. With almost every film I know, films produced by friends, one of the elements will disappear, someone will go bankrupt or will renege and you have to refinance. The problem is trying to balance having the money and actually having the script ready, and it may be that you decide just to go ahead, but I think if a script isn't right it never comes right during shooting. Even with desperate rewriting you end up putting in a voice-over. Films with voice-overs — you know they're trying to salvage a script."

Myles' own taste is not at all for gentled middlebrow movies, the sort of Laura Ashley British film that Americans seem to relish. In general, she says, there is not much emotion in English films. "Or in English life," she adds.

"I think it's in John Fowles' novel 'Daniel Martin' that one of the characters says cinema is about revealing and the essence of British life is to conceal."

This thin-bloodedness does not apply to Myles' small but rich films. "I am a Scot," she says, "so I have a different view."

LANGUAGE

For Whom the Banana Peels

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The word *banana* makes people smile, why?

Maybe it's the spelling. Hubert H. Humphrey, who knew he had a tendency to speechify at great length, liked to say, "I'm like the *fruit* boy who knew how to spell *banana*, but never knew when to stop."

Perhaps it's the sound that gives the word a comical air. "You say he-N-A-A-ah, I say he-N-A-A-ah," goes the lyric to the Gershwin song "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off"; it could be the N-A-A pronunciation that triggers the amusement.

Or it could be the fruit itself, a sunny yellow curved in the shape of a smile, as if to say, "Have a Nice Day." Devoid of its skin, the fruit offers us a *banana peel*, on which one slips to the great hilarity of onlookers.

In old American slang, *banana oil* means "nonsense" (its humorous connotation far different from *snake oil*, meaning "fraudulent"). A top *banana* is a leading comedian. To go *bananas* is to go crazy, and the nonsensical meaning is reflected in the verse of another 1930s song, "But Not for Me," from the Gershwin's "Girl Crazy":

*I never want to hear
From any cheerful Pollyanna
Who tell you fate
Supplies a maze.
It's all bananas!*

A *banana republic* was not just a country that produced profits for the United Fruit Co.; it was a country with a stately-dink government, having "backwardsness" as its hallmark (until the name was adopted by an American retailer; now it has a yuppie connotation). A *banana boat* is a very slow boat.

A recent front-page article in *The New York Times*, headlined "A Forbidden Fruit in Europe: Latin Bananas Face Hurdles," dealt with the crisis being felt by banana growers in the face of new quotas and tariffs by the European Community protectionists. That's surely serious, affecting profits, jobs, international relations, calling for all due solemnity.

In a letter to the *Times*, Daniel R. Katz, executive director of the Rainforest Alliance, swamped the banana growers with additional charges of using pesticides and fertilizers and converting rain forests into "monocultures" (evidently the bugaboo of multiculturalists). He wrote: "My organization has begun a voluntary program called the Smart Banana Project, to work with banana producers in improving their environmental standards without affecting productivity."

This line caused me to fall out of my chair. Why? Surely Katz's point — "we support reform of the banana industry, rather than a boycott" — is a serious one, not funny in the least. Then why do we smile at the prospect of the need for *banana reform*, and double up in consideration of the *Smart Banana Project*? If health reform is important, why is not *banana reform*? If smart bombs are not funny, why are smart bananas? (Just envision those smart bananas, dropped from a banana plane, zeroing in on the banana boycotters in the rain forest; oh, what a lovely war.)

Straighten those faces; let's try again. In the current issue of *The International Economy*, an article by Klaus C. Engelken, an editor of *Handelsblatt* in Düsseldorf, is headed "Is Helmut Kohl Cracking Up?"

The piece discusses the pervasive *Endzeitstimmung*, the mood that the regime is coming to an end, and gives five reasons why Chancellor Kohl, though often highly regarded abroad, is so resented at home.

These reasons for the potential downfall of a Western leader range from "For not shutting the borders sooner on floods of asylum seekers" to "For letting bureaucrats from Brussels cause mass layoffs in Germany's steel plants." Then comes the crusher: "For standing by as the French protect bananas from their former colonies, forcing the Germans to eat expensive, puny, shabby bananas."

Does Kohl realize he is about to be done in by the fallout from puny bananas? Is there a word in the German language for "shabby bananas," and does Helmut Kohl know it?

I rest my case: There is no way of dealing seriously with the Banana Question. Nobody with a straight face is going to fight for banana reform because bananas, smart or shabby, are inherently funny. ("When you get to my age," says octogenarian Milton Berle, "you don't buy green bananas.") Chomsky, get onto this: It must have something to do with the deep structure of the word itself.

The word *white*, as a racial description that used to be euphemized as "Caucasian," is being blackened.

In one of his sprightly, insightful essays in *U.S. News & World Report*, John Leo addressed "The demonizing of white men." He opened with a grabber of a lead: "Attention, men of the Caucasoid persuasion."

In a Washington Post article about the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Jay Mathews wrote that the "FASB's" members are drawn from the upper reaches of the accounting profession, and have so far been all male and all European American. My colleague Floyd Norris, in the *Times* financial news section, notes this usage and wonders: "The new euphemism for *white*?"

Caucasia is a region between the Black and Caspian Seas that takes in parts of Russia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, and is marked by the Caucasus Mountains. The term *Caucasian* was used by the German anthropologist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach around 1800 to describe whites, who he thought originated there; other 19th-century anthropologists expanded the area to Europe and North Africa, with the people of darker as well as lighter skins, but the whole racial category was abandoned by most scientists a century ago.

What, then, to call people who are not what used to be called *black* or *yellow* or *brown* or *red*? I see nothing that has to be euphemized about any of those colors, so long as you don't pretend it represents scientific differentiation. *White* is loosely nearly accurate, though a case can be made for the word chosen by the actor Peter Ustinov when asked his color: he wrote in "pink."

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Europe	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	21/27	13/25	21/27	13/25
Athens	18/24	11/22	18/24	11/22
Berlin	15/20	8/16	15/20	8/16
Bombay	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Buenos Aires	17/20	9/16	17/20	9/16
Calcutta	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Cairo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Chennai	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Columbo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Dhaka	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Hanoi	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Harbin	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Hong Kong	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
London	15/20	8/16	15/20	8/16
Los Angeles	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Manila	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Medan	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Mumbai	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Nairobi	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Rangoon	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Seoul	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Singapore	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Taipei	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Tokyo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Yokohama	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Beijing	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Bombay	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Calcutta	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Chennai	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Columbo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Dhaka	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Hanoi	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Harbin	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Hong Kong	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
London	15/20	8/16	15/20	8/16
Los Angeles	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Manila	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Medan	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Mumbai	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Nairobi	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Rangoon	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Seoul	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Singapore	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Taipei	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Tokyo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Yokohama	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27

Africa	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	21/27	13/25	21/27	13/25
Athens	18/24	11/22	18/24	11/22
Berlin	15/20	8/16	15/20	8/16
Bombay	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Buenos Aires	17/20	9/16	17/20	9/16
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Cairo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
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Harbin	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Hong Kong	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
London	15/20	8/16	15/20	8/16
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Medan	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
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Rangoon	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Seoul	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Singapore	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Taipei	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Tokyo	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27
Yokohama	27/32	22/27	27/32	22/27

CROSSWORD

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletka

ACROSS

- Blue?
- 1929 song
- Western Indian
- buco, Italian dish
- Gorgon, e.g.
- Isen's
- King of sorcery
- Adelphi
- Kind of lettuce
- Bargains

DOWN

- leaver (extremist's hazard)
- Actress Merkel
- Michaelangelo masterpiece
- Red Sea land
- lie's command
- Diplomatic off
- Puts on the road
- Alphabetical starters
- Boatswain, in a way
- Type of address
- Dwelle
- Vibrating effect
- Simon's The
- Anderson of baseball
- Start of Idaho's road
- Cole's supervisors
- Sock fax
- Elec. units
- Castle protection
- Dictator's phrase
- Follow closely
- Swellings

Solution to Puzzle of May 7

PAIR BOOB PRIOR
AQUA OVID RETRO
RANT LENO EVOKE
ANTAMANARIVG
OSCAR REVELING
TRIO ENTREE
MISOCAPNITIC AVA
ODIER EAR GIER
TAMM STABIER
THAMES ANEB
SOLEICIST ACIOS
ROSTROPVICH
MIAMI RIME IOEO
ONEAL ACES NINE
GAINS PENT GETS

ACROSS

- Departing words at Orly
- Unfold anew
- Borgia-in-law
- Opposer
- Signa precursor
- Norman
- Kind of sorcery
- Adelphi
- Sweet sorrow
- out (plan)
- Kind of lettuce
- University in N.J.

DOWN

- Useful
- Stretching muscle
- Unit of work
- Aroma
- Hormophore for sun
- Drool, lawn
- Fartagogs
- Tourist's activity
- for one's money
- Agitated state
- palindromic word
- Aggs upon aggs
- Facel
- Indonesia's islands
- Part of speech
- So long, in London
- Pod gerizem
- Bohemian
- Ninth mo.
- Pop's pop
- Exc's car
- Solar deity
- Urges
- Cross port
- manor
- Follow closely
- Swellings
- Be properly placed
- Fore's opposite
- Prohibits
- de chine
- Stratagem
- Haley book
- Herbaceous plant
- City in NE Nev.
- Shi lift
- Part of a Bronze Itile
- Take a nap
- Male cat

THE OLDEST DEAD WHITE EUROPEAN MALES: And Other Reflections on the Classics

By Bernard Knox. 144 pages. \$15.95. W. W. Norton & Co.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE title of Bernard Knox's stimulating new book is a bit of a tease. Since its author is a classicist and the director emeritus of Harvard's Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington, the reader anticipates an aggressive defense of ancient Greek culture against the multiculturalists and feminists who argue, not incoherently, that the classical Greek polis, having been a

sort of men's club based on a slave labor economy and the subjugation of women, appears today, in Knox's own words, an emblem of "reactionary conservatism" and of "enforced conformity."

Knox does mount such a defense, to be sure, particularly in the first of his three pieces, the title essay, "The Oldest Dead White European Males." But he is hardly combative about the issue. In fact, at moments he even cloaks a little, translating Shelley's 1822 remark "We are all Greeks" into the modern advertising slogan "Greeks 'R' Us."

Knox also stresses the otherness of ancient Greek civilization, quoting from Louis MacNeice's poem "Autumn Journal":

And how one can imagine oneself among them I do not know;

It was all so unimaginably different And all so long ago.

In the book's two other essays, he moves on to different, if related, coconers. To "The Walls of Thebes" he defines that most amorphous of concepts "the humanities" as a bundle of disciplines whose "typical medium of expression is the written word" and that have in common an emphasis on the past. Having accomplished that much, he then traces the growth of the humanities in ancient Greece and shows that "they were on the defensive then as they are now, that, then as now, they were vulnerable to the accusation that they posed questions but gave no definitive answers, that their effect was often unsettling, if not subversive, that they made their devotees unfit for real life — a 'mind unfinished,'

said Pindar, 'and fed with scraps of a thousand virtues.'"

And in "The Continuity of Greek Culture," he explores how the distant past manifests itself in modern Greece, a culture that classicists normally shun.

From the experience of living there for a year, Knox concludes that while the people and "the look of the place" are not at all what one might expect from reading the classics, there is much that endures in the climate and the patterns of speech, if only one takes the trouble to feel and listen.

Still, it is the promise of its title that attracts one to this book. So what sticks in the reader's mind is Knox's defense of classical literature's relevance to the contemporary American scene. Aside from drawing attention to the obvious persistence of Greek mythology in

modern culture, he writes that it is hard "to think of a historical work that is more multicultural than that of Herodotus."

And to the feminist argument that the treatment of women in Greek tragedy was simply a reinforcement of the dominant male ideology, he responds that such a conclusion overlooks the underlying subversiveness of the tragedians' message, which suggested "that in many cases the result of confining a wife to the house, the

slaves and the children was to create a potentially dangerous, explosive force."

As cogent as this argument may be, there remains something pathetic about having to defend the relevance of a dramatist who stands firmly as the foundation of everything that has come after it in Western culture. One might as forcefully argue that the Old and New Testaments still infect our morality.

Knox is more effective in his introduction to "The Norton Book of Classical Literature" (just published by W. W. Norton; \$86 pages; \$29.95), of which anthology he is the editor.

Here, in an elegantly concise history of Greek and Roman literature, he is forced to examine why the Romans succeeded in unifying their empire where the Greeks failed, and what this implied for the respective literatures of the two cultures. Such a discussion is considerably more pertinent to contemporary cultural conundrums than jumping up and down and crying out, Hey, Herodotus wrote about lots of different peoples!

But Knox's most eloquent claim for the relevance of the oldest dead white European males is his observation that they will always win in any free competition.

The Greeks "have stood the test of time, more than 2,000 years of it, and have become a basic element of our character, of our nature," he writes. "And, as the Roman poet Horace remarked, you may toss nature out with a pitchfork, but it will still come